The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6647. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Existence of the Warlike Teton Tribe Proved.

Transfer of Capital From the East to the West Impracticable.

Nominations by the President Sent in Yesterday.

Open Session of the Mobilier Committee Ordered.

Animated Debate in the House on the Subject.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The question of the existence of the tribe of Teton Sioux Indians will now be settled to the satisfaction of newspaper men, without danger to their scalps. Mr. Shanks today introduced a resolution calling upon the Indian Department for information on this point. Mr. Claggett, delegate from Montana, testified to the presence of these Indians in his Territory to the number of 7,000 and more, and in a most unpleasantly, warlike frame of mind. It was shown that treaties had been made with this branch of the Sioux as long ago as 1815, and on several occasions since. Their bona fide existence would seem to be a matter of no more doubt than that of any other tribe. The appropriation was made upon the recommendation of Commissioner Walker.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill came up in the Senate after the morning hour. The appropriation for the Teton Sioux, amounting to $200,000, was discussed at some little length, and the newspaper charges that there are no such Indians, and that the money appropriated for them was stolen, were noticed in the report. No serious impression seems to have been made, as the amount inserted by the House was concurred in. A statement from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Cowen, was made, which shows that nearly $300,005 of the $500,000 appropriated last year would not be expended during the fiscal year, and further, that further disbursements from the appropriation had been ordered to be withheld till an investigation had been made. This order was dated Dec. 7. 1872.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENCY.

Owing to the continued stringency in the financial world, the Controller of the Currency has found it impracticable to execute the law of July 12, 1870. That law provided that "after $54,000,000 of additional currency had been issued the Controller should remove $25,000,000 from the Eastern to the Southern and Western States. The $54,000,000 have been exhausted, but the Controller has as yet discovered it to be impracticable to remove that amount of currency from the East. He has in consequence been compelled to refuse numerous applications for the establishment of banks in the Western and Southern States. To remedy this difficulty without causing an additional stringency in the money market, Representative Monroe this day introduced a bill repealing the clause of said act which authorizes the removal of twenty-five millions, and providing for the issuance of twenty-five millions additional, of currency, to satisfy the expectations which the Southern and Western States have based upon that act.

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

The health of Senator Sumner continues in a very precarious condition. He has not slept for a fortnight without a subcutaneous injection of morphine. This morning he sent a note to his colleague, Senator Wilson, stating that he should be absent from his seat for some days, and requesting him to explain his absence to the Senate in the event of a vote being taken.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

John C. Hilton, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Hesse Darmstadt; W. E. McMackin, Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.; John F. Desendorf, Appraiser of Merchandise at Norfolk, Va.; S. Cooper, Receiver of Public Moneys at Humboldt, Cal.; E. H. Kerr, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida; A. A. Knight, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida.

Indian Agents—M. H. Newlan, Pottawatomie Agency; S. B. Bushnell, Mescalero Apache Agency; E. H. Miles, Kickapoo Agency.

Postmasters—J. C. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.; J. N. Cramer, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; James Harriman, Waterford, N. Y.; G. W. Reynolds, Oneonta, N. Y.; Mrs. H. Burgess, Warren, R. I.; Miss S. E. Richardson, Gardner, Mass.; E. A. Daniels, Summerville, Mass.; F. D. Fisk, Hinsdale, N. H.; Rebecca Fralley, West Madison, Iowa; J. T. Moore, Lebanon, Mo.; L. S. Ellis, Manistee, Mich.; James N. Wadday, Sardis, Miss.; S. G. Proctor, Brandon, Miss.; R. H. Brentlinger, Greenville, Miss.; H. P. Wilson, Hays City, Kan.; Alexander Cree, Georgetown, Col.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The general orders of March, 1871, fixing the organization of regiments and corps in the army has been modified as follows: The number of ordnance sergeants at posts is reduced to 116; the number of enlisted men of ordnance is reduced to 455; the number of enlisted men of engineers is increased to 350; the number of enlisted men of a light battery of artillery is increased to 95. Another order provides where the death of an officer or officers occurs in battle or in the field, and emergency requires the body or bodies to be transported to a suitable place of interment at the nearest town, post, or station, and from the necessity of the case, the authority of the Secretary of War cannot be obtained in advance, the commanding officer of the Department or District in which the decease occurs is hereby authorized to order the transportation without approval in advance of the Secretary of War, but his approval must be subsequently obtained before the accounts for such transportation are presented for settlement.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire and report whether the recent election for President and Vice-President has been conducted in Louisiana and Arkansas in accordance with the laws of the United States, and what contests have arisen as to who were elected as Electors in either of the States, and what measures are necessary to provide for the determination of such contests, and to guard against and determine like contests in the future; the Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and take testimony, and, if necessary, authorize suitable, disinterested, and unprejudiced persons, not resident in either of said States, to take such testimony as may be material in the determination of any pending contest there growing out of the election.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, objected to the present consideration of the resolution. He did not, he said, object to the spirit or purpose of the resolution, but he wanted time to discuss it.

The resolution was laid over, and Mr. Sherman gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

ALLOWANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any allowances have at any time been made to disbursing officers of the navy and Marine Corps, and, if so, to what amount, giving the names and amounts. Agreed to.

THE STORM AT DULUTH.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War, when he responds to the resolution of inquiry in regard to the effects of the late storm at Duluth, to communicate also the opinion of the Chief Engineer as to the best method of procuring a safe harbor at that point.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine and report at the next session of Congress upon the best and most practicable mode of electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, and of providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therewith.

The resolution was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Morton announced that he would soon call it up and submit some remarks upon it.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The resolution of Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, asking the Secretary of War to communicate the information in his possession as to expenditures in suppressing Indian hostilities in Washington Territory and Oregon, was agreed to.

THE $44,000,000 RETIRED NOTES.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee of Finance to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has power under existing law to issue United States in lieu of the $44,000,000 notes retired and canceled under the act of 1866.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the National Bankruptcy law from and after Jan. 1, 1874, and providing for the immediate repeal of so much of said act as relates to involuntary bankruptcy.

GOAT ISLAND.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, the question pending since the last session, of referring the Goat Island bill, was taken up. Mr. Stewart said he would accept Mr. Cole's amendment referring the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, and it was so referred.

BEDS OF LAKES.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, introduced a bill ceding to the several States within which they respectively lie the beds of surveyed lakes and other bodies of water.

ANOTHER NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a national park. It sets apart for a park so much of the island as is now held by the United States, under military reservation or otherwise, excepting Fort Mackinac, and so much of the present reservation as bounds it to the south of the Village of Mackinac, and to the west, north, and east respectively by lines drawn north and south, east and west, at a distance of 400 yards from the present fort flag-staff. The territory so reserved is withdrawn from settlement and occupancy or sale, and the park is put under the absolute control of the Secretary of War.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Georgia Disabilities bill, which was the unfinished business, came up, but, on motion of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, it was laid aside, and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Windom said the amount appropriated by the bill was $5,434,165, which was $917,997 less than the sum which was appropriated by the bill of last year.

When the item appropriating $200,000 for the Sioux Indians was reached, Mr. Harlan sent up and had read a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the sources of information about the Teton Sioux, and stating that, in view of recent charges in the newspapers that no such Indians existed, an order had been issued on the 7th ult. prohibiting the auditing of all alleged disbursements for the benefit of said tribe until further notice. The communication was accompanied by a statement of disbursements for the Teton Sioux during the past year.

Mr. Thurman said the question was whether any such tribe now exists.

Mr. Windom said that the same tribe of Indians with whom treaties had been made on two occasions as Teton Sioux, and who had been so described by Messrs. Lewis and Clark, by Irving in his *Astoria*, and by Schoolcraft, did still exist, but there might be some question as to whether that was their proper name.

Mr. Thurman said he was astonished that there should be any doubt whatever about the existence of a tribe to whom we were giving money.

Mr. Windom said that of the $500,000 appropriated for the Teton Sioux only $308,000 had been expended, leaving a balance of about $200,000 unexpended, which would hardly have been left if the appropriation had been fraudulently procured.

On motion of Mr. Logan, an amendment was adopted prohibiting the sale of arms or ammunition to the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Peck, which, Mr. Logan said, was not a United States fort at all, but merely a private trading post.

The appropriation was agreed to, and at 4½ o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of the States, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Ketcham, of New-York—Making $2 50 per acre the minimum price of the public lands belonging to the Government within the limits of railroad grants, not to apply, however, to indemnity lands, nor to lands taken under the Pre-emption act.

By Mr. Cox, of New-York—Resolutions of the New-York Legislature relative to granting aid to the American Printing-office for the Blind in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Smith, of New-York—For ascertaining the compensation justly due to loyal citizens, in States not declared in insurrection, for private property taken in time of war.

By Mr. Platt, of Virginia—For marine barracks and other constructions at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

By Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania—For the establishment of ocean mail steam-ship service in American iron-built steam-ships between the United States and England.

By Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina—For a mail steam-ship service between the United States and Hayti.

By Mr. Monroe, of Ohio—A supplement to the National Bank bill of July 12, 1870.

By Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio—To amend the Bounty act.

By Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee—To repeal all taxes on whisky and tobacco.

By Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee—For a monument to Gen. G. H. Thomas.

By Mr. Packard, of Indiana—Resolutions of the Indiana Legislature for the completion of the harbor of Michigan City, Ind.

By Mr. Shanks, of Indiana—Relating to private contracts with Indians.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana—For the inspection of disbursements of appropriations by army officers.

By Mr. Manson, of Indiana—Resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill.

By Mr. Hawley, of Illinois—For a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi, and Rock Rivers.

Also, for a commission to collect information in regard to railroads forming lines of commerce between States, and to report at the next session of Congress.

By Mr. King, of Missouri—To amend the Agricultural Colleges act.

By Mr. Parker, of Missouri—To give officers of the Missouri militia three months' pay.

Also, to pension the widows and orphans of soldiers murdered in Missouri in 1864.

By Mr. Orr, of Iowa—Making Sioux City, Iowa, a port of delivery.

By Mr. Colton, of Iowa—For a horse railroad over Rock Island Bridge.

By Mr. Sargent, of California—For the selection of lands as indemnity for school sections.

By Mr. Houghton, of California—For the defense of the harbor of San Diego; also for a light-house near Point Pillar, California.

By Mr. Coghlan, of California—Fixing the time for the election of Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress.

By Mr. Slater, of Oregon—A memorial of the Oregon Legislature for extension of time to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company.

By Mr. Gallegos, of New-Mexico—For organizing a system of public schools in New-Mexico.

By Mr. Hooper, of Utah—To aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral resources of Utah.

By Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado—Granting the right of way to the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company, and to the Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad Company.

By Mr. Merritt, of Idaho—Resolutions of the Idaho Legislature in favor of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company.

The call of States being closed, the remainder of the morning hour was given to the call of States for resolutions, the call resting with the State of Maine, where it has been since the first day of this Congress.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, offered a resolution, directing the Select Committee on the Credit Mobilier charges to conduct the investigation without secrecy.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, made the point of order that the resolution, as it involved a suspension of the rules, was not in order during the morning hours.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the election of the President and Vice-President directly by the people.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over until next Monday.

TAXING UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. Parker, of New-Hampshire, offered a resolution for the taxation at one per cent. annually of United States bonds and other securities not exempt by law from taxation by the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question —52 to 71—and the resolution went over until next Monday.

CREDIT MOBILIER AGAIN.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Frye, of Maine, offered a resolution for public sessions of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

The Speaker stated that he had received a memorial from Mr. John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, formerly a member of Congress, which Mr. Alley desired to have submitted to the House. If there was no objection, he would present it.

There being no objection, the memorial of Mr. Alley was presented and read. It represents that great injustice is being done to members of the House as well as to the witnesses in the case, in consequence of the investigation being conducted with closed doors; it states that he was accosted at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, by an excited individual who had been reading what purported to be his (Mr. Alley's) testimony in full, in the New-York *Sun*, and who threatened him (Alley) with personal violence for his statements about him. On the suggestion, however, that the publication was not authentic, but an entire fabrication, the excited individual made all proper apology, and visited his denunciation on the editor of that paper. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution that the investigation be hereafter conducted in open session, and that the testimony heretofore taken be forthwith reported to the House, printed, and recommitted; also, that the Committee inquire into the origin and character of the Credit Mobilier Company, and its dealings with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and whether any member of Congress or public officer has been interested in the Credit Mobilier Company.

Mr. Frye declined to accept Mr. Stevenson's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Frye to accept as a substitute a resolution reciting the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $5,337,736 for interest paid on its bonds, and that the inability of the Company to pay such interest has been occasioned mainly by the enormous sums paid illegally and fraudulently to the Credit Mobilier Company, and therefore directing that a suit be brought against the latter Company, and its individual stockholders, to recover such interest due to the Government.

Mr. Frye declined to accept the substitute.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, Chairman of the Select Committee, said he had no personal feeling or anxiety as to what the House should order in the matter. So much, however, had been said in the public Press on the subject that he would state the reasons of the Committee for the course it had taken. It seemed to have been industriously circulated throughout the Press that that course was unusual, but as far as he knew not an instance could be found in the history of Congress wherein investigation of that sort had been conducted in any other way. Immediately on its appointment the Committee had a preliminary meeting, and had summoned Mr. McComb to appear as the first witness. The Committee had held a session every day from that until the recess, and Mr. McComb was present at every session, and either by himself or his counsel examined and cross-examined witnesses. The Committee had had an official stenographer present to write down every word said by anybody, and the testimony would be reported to the House for such action as the House might deem it proper to take. Another reason why the Committee deemed it best to follow the ordinary rule, instead of adopting a new and extraordinary one, was that the testimony of McComb implicated not only members of the present House, but former members of Congress, and members of the Senate; and the rule of parliamentary proceedings was that whenever anything appeared before a Committee of one House which reflected on the character of a member of the other House, that matter was transmitted under seal to the other House, for it to take such action as it might deem fit. It therefore seemed highly proper that the Committee should pursue the ordinary method. Another reason that operated on the Committee was that the Committee could only spend two hours daily in its investigation, and could therefore only get at the facts of the case by snatches, a little every day. The Committee therefore deemed it better that the testimony should be all gathered and transmitted to the House at once, so that, if published, the whole of it should go to the country at once. These were substantially the reasons that induced the Committee to take the course it did, not to take an extraordinary course, but to pursue the ordinary and usual course in relation to like investigations.

After further remarks by Messrs. Poland, Niblack, Coburn, Farnsworth, and Cox, the resolution was adopted—yeas 130, nays 7; the negative votes being by Messrs. Hale, Hoar, Maynard, McKee, Perce, Platt, and Twitchell.

During the discussion the Speaker made a statement explanatory of the reason why he had sustained Mr. Poland's point of order, when Mr. Frye's resolution was first offered, to wit: That it was not in order during the morning hour, as it involved a suspension of the rules. He regarded the question as one that might hereafter be an important precedent, and he suggested that if Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, who had made an objection to the ruling, or any other member still entertained any doubt about it, an appeal might be taken, so that the House itself would pass upon it.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, acted on that suggestion and appealed from the decision of the Speaker. The decision was sustained, there being but one negative vote.

A BILL TO CONVERT UNITED STATES NOTES INTO COIN.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for the convertibility of United States notes into coin after the 1st of May, 1874. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

The bill is as follows: Be it enacted, &c.. That on and after May 1, 1874, United States notes not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, shall be redeemable in coin, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of the Assistant Treasurer at the City of New-York, and duties on imports may thereafter be paid in such notes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That on and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive deposits of United States notes, and issue therefor certificates payable on demand, in United States notes, after thirty days from date and ten days' notice, and bearing interest at the annual rate of 3 65-100 per cent., but the amount of certificates so issued, and not redeemed, shall not exceed at any one time the aggregate sum of $100,000,000. National banks may hold such certificates as part of the reserve prescribed by section 31 of the National Currency act, but not in a larger proportion than one-half of the required amount of the reserve.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, whenever in his opinion it shall be necessary to provide additional coin in the Treasury, to redeem United States notes promptly on presentation, to issue bonds payable in twenty years, bearing interest payable semi-annually, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as he shall deem expedient. But the aggregate amount of such bonds shall not exceed $250,000,000, and he shall negotiate and dispose of the same, or any part thereof, at not less than par in exchange for coin of the United States, and the proceeds of said bonds shall be used only for the redemption of United States notes. All notes so redeemed may be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except bonds of the United States and interest on the public debt.

THE TETON INDIANS.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the numbers and location of the Teton Sioux Indians, their condition, organization, &c., and the disposition of the appropriation made for them during the current fiscal year. The resolution was then adopted.

MORE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution heretofore suggested by him, directing suit to be brought against the Credit Mobilier Company and its stockholders, to recover the $5,337,736 which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is in default to the Government for interest paid on its bonds.

The suspending the rules was carried after some delay, by the vote of the Speaker in the affirmative.

The resolution as adopted is as follows:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report addressed to the Speaker of the House—page 42—makes a statement of the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company was in default for interest due the Government to an amount of $5,337,736 26 on July 1, 1872, after a deduction of $2,181,989 43 for transportation of mails, troops, &c., for the Government, and due the said Union Pacific Railroad; and

Whereas, This inability to meet the interest as it became due to the Government by this corporation has been occasioned mainly by the enormous sums of money alleged to have been paid illegally and fraudulently to a corporation and its stockholders known as the Credit Mobilier in the form of cash, bonds, and other dividends far in excess of their legitimate earnings or claims, and to the great injury of the Government and the stockholders of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to cause the employment of two attorneys, well learned in the law, at just and reasonable compensation, under the direction of the Department of Justice, with directions to them to commence and prosecute a suit in the appropriate Court or Courts against the said corporation, to wit: The Credit Mobilier of America and its several stockholders corporally and individually, for the purpose of recovering the said amount of interest due, to wit, $5,337,736 26, and what may hereafter become due to the Government, and remain unpaid from the sums paid to the stockholders of the said Credit Mobilier, illegally and fraudulently in law and in equity.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, offered a resolution for another select committee of five to inquire whether any stockholders of the Credit Mobilier hold bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; whether they obtained them for valuable consideration, &c. Adopted.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken up and concurred in.

VETO.

A message from the President vetoing a bill to remit duties on spirits destroyed in bond was presented, read, and laid on the table.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Sargent, of California, offered a resolution calling for information as to the suitability of the White House for the President's official and family residence. Adopted.

The House then, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

THE CENTRE-STREET FIRE.

Inquest on the Bodies of the Victims Yesterday—What the Witnesses Thought of the Building—The Fire-Escape Unfit for Use.

The fire in the Caxton Building, in Centre-street, by which six poor girls, named Jane Stewart, Bridget McGrath, Margaret and Mary Donohoe, and Charlotte and Mary Bell, and a young lad named James Bevins, lost their lives, was yesterday made the subject of inquest by Coroner Herrman. The greater portion of the testimony had been already taken before Fire-Marshal McSpedon, and was heretofore published in the TIMES. Some new points of interest were developed. Coroner Herrman, in opening the inquest, said that the case was, perhaps, one of the most important that has taken place before a Coroner's jury in this City, and it was the duty of the jury to ascertain who was responsible for the death of the victims.

Joseph Payez, foreman of Dun, Barlow & Co.'s printing office, in the Caxton Building, testified that benzine was used to clean the presses and rollers, and there was always more or less oil on the floor; witness was driven out by the fire and smoke; the gas-lights near the large press, which was being cleaned, were burning.

John von Leathan testified that the ladder which the firemen raised to save them was too short; the smoke was pouring out from every window; the three girls did not remain at the window over half a minute; the walls fell in fifteen minutes after; the general impression among the men employed in the office was that the building was unsafe, as, when the machinery was running, the building would shake very much.

James Brown, a printer, of No. 92 Catharine-street, working in the press-room, said that the boys were washing the presses, six in number, which required a gallon of benzine to clean them; the gas at the back of the presses was lighted; a sudden flash occurred, and the fire spread with great rapidity.

Henry Brandt, employed in the bookbindery of Archer & Anderson, saw Jane Stewart and the Donohoe sisters going toward the Worth-street side of the building; he shouted to them, but received no answer.

Louis C. Garnier, John P. Hopkins, John Gorman, and John Larkin, employed in the bindery, were also examined.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

The Mulberry-Street Murder.

Thomas Doyle, residing at No. 56 Mulberry-street, who was assaulted and struck on the head by a shoemakers' hammer on New Year's Day by William Wilson, at No. 8 Mulberry-street, was reported, at the Park Hospital this morning, to be dying. He is suffering from congestion of the brain, caused by the blow. No ante-mortem statement has been taken, he be being unconscious since his entrance into the hospital on Sunday last. The case was not reported to the Police until Sunday afternoon, when Dr. Reed advised his removal to the hospital. Officers are still searching for Wilson.

ALBANY.

Arrangements for the Coming Session of the Legislature.

Nominations by the Republican Caucus Last Evening.

Hon. A. B. Cornell the Choice for Speaker and Hon. John O'Donnell for Clerk—The Candidates for the Minor Offices.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

In common with the rest of mankind, we are isolated this morning by the breakage of the telegraph wires, in consequence of the great storm of yesterday, and are driven to rely entirely upon the primitive means of our fathers for the transmission of news. The wires went down yesterday afternoon, and communication not being yet restored, we cannot be sure that the doings of the assembled wisdom of the State can be sent beyond the City after the departure of the train which leaves at 4 P. M. this afternoon. My news, therefore, can at present be brought down only to that point, and I am compelled to deal only with the shadows of coming events.

THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION.

But it happens, fortunately, that these shadows are too plain to be mistaken. A large majority of the ninety-one Republican members of the Assembly have arrived in the city, and the expressions of sentiment which have been made put the result of the caucus to-night beyond question. As to the Speakership, there is no division of opinion, and Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, of the Eleventh New-York District, will be chosen without opposition. Some days ago there was a prospect that there might be a contest for the position on the part of Hon. Franklin A. Alberger, of the Third (Erie) District, and, perhaps, by some of the friends of Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of the First, (Queens,) but it is now conceded that these gentlemen will not allow their names to be used, and we are justified in considering the Speakership as placed beyond all dispute. The high personal character of Mr. Cornell, and his eminent services in the last political campaign, have secured for him this distinguished honor, in spite of the fact that he is new to legislative duties. He is, however, a man who has on several occasions shown that he has the qualities necessary in a presiding officer, and it is expected that he will discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of the members; but the highest compliment paid him is the fact that no one denies that he will always act with dignity and impartiality, and that whatever mistakes he may possibly make will be due to lack of that familiarity with the duties of the office, which can only be acquired with practice.

The Speakership being settled, interest was concentrated during the greater part of the day upon the Clerkship, but even that now fails to be exciting, as it is admitted that Hon. John O'Donnell, of Lewis, will be chosen on the first ballot. Mr. O'Donnell has several worthy and able competitors, among whom are Samuel P. Allen, of Chenango, F. F. Fargo, of Erie, and Major Cameron, of Chautauqua, each of whom will receive some votes. Hon. John L. Parker, of Cayuga, was a candidate until this morning, but he has withdrawn, and his friends will support Mr. O'Donnell. The qualifications of this gentleman for the place are admitted by all. A man of decision, of large business capacity, he has the qualities necessary for the arduous place he has been selected to fill, and, more than all this, his personal integrity has never been questioned. He served one term as a member of the Assembly and two terms as State Senator with credit and distinction, so that he is familiar with the routine of legislative business.

The candidates for the other offices of the Assembly are numerous, but opinion has not yet concentrated upon any of them, and as the restoration of the wires may enable me to give the result of caucus by telegraph to-night, speculation upon this subject can hardly be profitable. The only other matter which may possibly come before the caucus is the nomination of a United States Senator, and whether this question will be taken up depends entirely upon the arrival of the Republican State Senators in the city. As yet, not more than half a dozen of these gentlemen have appeared here, and it is thought that it would be improper to decide upon a matter so important as this, in the absence of so large a portion of the members of the upper House. At the same time, there is a general desire to dispose of the matter at once, and if a sufficient number of the members of the State Senate arrive during the afternoon, a general caucus will be held, after the conclusion of the Assembly caucus, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for by the Legislature on Tuesday week. This nomination, whether made to-night or by a caucus held some other evening this week, will be a mere formality, as Hon. Roscoe Conkling is in fact already determined upon by all the members of the Legislature. No other candidate is named for the post, and there is a general expression of opinion that the victory of November will not be complete until after Mr. Conkling has been chosen to again fill the high place where he shed such lustre upon his State, and earned such enduring honor for himself. There has been no moment since the election when the return of Mr. Conkling was not certain, simply from the fact that he has the admiration of his party because of his great abilities and his unfaltering devotion to Republican principles.

REMINDERS OF THE FLUSH DAYS.

There should be something said as to what the Democrats will do at their caucuss this evening, but it is not of the slightest consequence what they do. There are only thirty-five of them in the Assembly, and it is presumed that while the Republicans are luxuriating in the Assembly Chamber this evening these thirty-five will gather in some dingy six by nine room and select from their number somebody to be voted for as Speaker and Clerk. The Democrats are tardy in their coming this year, and very few of them have been seen as yet. Among the few who are here is "Mike" Norton, chosen by "reformed" Tammany from the Fifth New-York District. But he seems very lonely, as nearly all his "companions are faded and gone." Such marvelously improper legislators as the fugacious Field, the speculative Genet, the provident Bradley, and many others of equally unsavory memory, are no longer seen, and the lonely "Mike" must solace himself as best he may with his kindred spirits, of "Denny" Burns, the famous member from Sligo, and "Tim" Campbell, who is chiefly remarkable for qualities which are generally considered not absolutely essential in a legislator. It is hardly probable that these people can do much either for themselves or their country this Winter, and their country is to be heartily congratulated upon the fact.

THE LOBBYISTS.

There is another reminder of former days and ways in the presence here of A. D. Barber. The majority of the members do not appear anxious to have the benefit of his large and varied experience in the rapid and neat dispatch of legislative business, because of which fact, probably, the placid Barber seems despondent. Yet there is a disposition to do him justice, which can be best shown by a proposition made today by Hon. Thomas Murphy to promote Barber under the civil service reform rules to the Washington lobby, as he has certainly served long enough and ill enough in that of Albany to entitle him to be translated to a wider sphere. It cannot be said yet with entire safety that Barber finds his occupation gone; but there are, happily, signs that he will meet with discouragements in his efforts to relieve the members of the cares of legislation to which he has not been accustomed, and which may have the greatly-desired effect of convincing him that he may as well pack his trunk and go home. There is a rumor that Barber has a confidant here in the person of James L. Hastie, best known as the "friend" of Ben. Manierre, but I have not yet seen that remarkable person. If he is here I shall endeavor to make his acquaintance.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Arrangements have been completed for the transmission of the messages of Gov. Dix and Controller Hopkins to the Press, and advance copies of both were sent to New-York this afternoon for distribution at the proper time to the newspapers. Very little has yet been developed as to the contents of either of these documents, and that little is not entirely trustworthy. There is some little comment excited by a reported determination of the Governor to appoint none but nautical men as Port-Wardens and Harbor-Masters, and to recommend that these positions be made salaried at not more than three thousand dollars per annum.

There is as yet but little talk concerning a charter for New-York—none whatever, in fact. One charter is already here, having been brought up by Hon. Thomas Murphy, and a copy of it has been submitted to Gov. Dix. Its provisions are not known, but it is understood that it is the charter prepared by the Committee on Legislation appointed by the New-York Republican General Committee.

It is not probable that any business of importance will be transacted this week, and it is thought the Legislature will not sit later than Thursday. To-morrow, the two Houses will meet at 11 A. M., the Assembly will organize, and the message of the Governor will be read in both Houses, but beyond this nothing will be done. Wednesday will be a *dies non*, as the Assembly can do nothing until the Committees are appointed, and it will require several days for Mr. Cornell to make up the list. The Senate, it is known, is constituted precisely as last year, except that Hon. Wm. F. Scoresby has replaced Hon. Jacob Hardenbergh, deceased, in the Fourteenth District, and it is not probable that there will be any general revision of the Committees of that body. The principal change in the Senate will be in the presiding officer, as Gen. Robinson as Lieutenant-Governor will take the place of Hon. Allen C. Beach. E. C.

Work of the Republican Caucus—Harmony and Good Feeling—The Candidates—For Speaker, Hon. A. B. Cornell—For Clerk, Hon. J. O'Donnell, of Lewis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Republican caucus met at 7 P. M., and was called to order by Hon. J. W. Husted, who proposed Hon. Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, for Chairman, which being carried, Mr. Pierson was conducted to the chair by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Queens, and Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Erie. Mr. Pierson made a short speech, reminding members that they represented the party on which the people had placed the responsibility of government, and that having been elected in the name of reform, it was incumbent upon them to serve reform in fact as in name, or they would lose the confidence of the people. Hon. David C. Van Cott, of Kings, and Hon. George Baltz, of Erie, were made Secretaries. The roll was then called, and it was found that eighty-seven of the ninety-one Republican members of the Assembly were present. Hon. Jacob Worth then moved that Hon. A. B. Cornell, of New-York, be nominated for Speaker by acclamation, which, being seconded by Hon. F. W. Tobey, of Essex, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Tobey spoke as follows:

"In rising to second the nomination of Mr. Cornell as a candidate for Speaker, I feel that I am indicating not only the views of this body, but the unanimous sentiment of the Republican Party of the State of New-York. His ability as an executive officer, occupying a position which demanded the sternest integrity, the ablest talent, and the best business capacity, has been demonstrated in such manner as to win not only the approbation of his party, but to secure the commendation of the whole commercial community of the Metropolis of the Union. His unwearied exertions, his sound judgment, and his untiring devotion to the interests of the Republican Party, as evidenced in the admirable and triumphant discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Republican State Committee during the late campaign, have singled him out as the man of all others whom the party and the people would most delight to honor."

Mr. Husted then moved that Hon. J. O'Donnell, of Lewis, be nominated for Clerk, and it being seconded by Hon. Mr. Batcheller, of Saratoga, it was carried by acclamation.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, the following gentlemen were named: Capt. R. H. Rhinehardt, of Erie, who occupied the position last year; F. C. Fisk, of Madison; Hon. E. M. Young, of Dutchess; Lyman M. Milton, of Monroe, and William Cooper, of Cattaraugus. After one ballot, on which Young had forty votes, that gentleman was nominated by acclamation. He was a member of the last Assembly, and his name was placed before the caucus by Mr. Prince. Eugene L. Demors, of Rensselaer, who had the position last year, was then nominated for Doorkeeper, and John Hogan, of Genesee, for First Assistant Doorkeeper. John S. Atkins, of Oneida, was then nominated for Second Assistant Doorkeeper after two ballots, and Mr. Paine was chosen for Stenographer.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee to call future caucuses: Messrs. Prince, Tobey, Husted, Fort, and Patterson.

The caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator was then called for Wednesday evening, by adoption of resolutions presented by Hon. Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego.

The choice of the caucus as to Speaker and Clerk was the result of a candid consultation, during the afternoon, among the members, when it becoming apparent that a large majority were in favor of the gentlemen chosen, others who had been mentioned for those positions declined to allow their names to be presented.

The Democrats, thirty-four in number, met in the Senate Chamber, with Hon. B. F. Ray, of Columbia, in the chair, and nominated Hon. J. C. Jacobs, of Kings, for Speaker, and made out a list to be voted by them for the other offices. Their proceedings were not unanimous or important.

ALABAMA.

The United States Courts Not to be Used as Legislative Chambers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Attorney-General Williams has directed the United States Marshal at Montgomery not to permit the United States Court-rooms in that city to be used hereafter by any members of the Ligislature for the purpose of State legislation.

SNOW IN THE WEST.

Heaviest Storm in Kansas and Missouri for Years—Ice in the Rivers—Trains Delayed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Jan. 6.—We are now experiencing the heaviest snow-storm known in this State for years. It has been snowing for three days, and threatens to continue for several hours longer. The snow is already twenty inches deep on the level, while the drifts are frightful, owing to the wind. The weather is intensely cold, and ice in the rivers is reported to be sixteen inches deep. Farmers are bewildered, as they have made no preparation for so unusual a visitation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The snow-storm which prevailed over a large part of this State and Kansas, on Friday and Saturday, is the heaviest known in this section for more than twenty years. The snow lies from one to two feet deep on the level all through Central and Northwestern Missouri, and in some places it has drifted badly. All the trains are delayed many hours, and some of them are stuck fast in drifts. There is no change in the river this morning. From the bridge piers to Arsenal Island there is a clear space of water, and all the ferries are again performing full service.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the Legal Body With a Quorum—The Bogus Warmoth Faction Fail to Gather a Quorum—Gov. Pinchback's Position Misrepresented—No Disturbance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A great number of telegrams have been received here today from Louisiana, all of which show a peaceable condition of things. The regular Legislature organized with a quorum in each House. The Fusionists could not get a quorum, and therefore did not organize. It seems that Gov. Pinchback's address was bungled in transmission so that it was misunderstood. He admitted that the Fusionists had a right to meet peaceably, and then said: "If they inaugurate an Executive and exercise governmental functions in the presence of and in conflict with the existing established authorities, such parties are revolutionists, and must be dealt with as such."

It is suggested that it would be easy for Congress to speedily provide an adequate solution the Louisiana legislative complication. There are now pending before the House Committee on Elections two contested cases from Louisiana under the recent Presidential election, one, of a democrat, and one, of a Republican. The Republican claims 5,000 votes, the Democrat 7,000. It is within the power of Congress to give its solution to the complication by immediately deciding these contested cases, which comprehend all the issues that were presented in the Court of Judge Durell.

It is somewhat doubtful whether the Senate will organize a committee to investigate the political troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas, though Mr. Sherman will press his resolution for that object. One difficulty in the way is the disinclination of Senators to serve on such a committee at this short session, especially if such service should take them away from Washington. Added to this is the consideration that the investigation could not be made thorough enough to be the basis of any legislative action before the end of the session. Still, the desire to get at the facts, which cannot be done without a rigid investigation, may lead to the appointment of a committee.

Gen. Emory's Orders—Warmoth's Bogus Legislature Resumes its Sessions—A United States Marshal Ejected.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The *Times* says that Gen. Emory, in reply to a question, stated that he had received orders to sustain the Pinchback Government as the *de facto* Government of the State. Should any body of citizens meet claiming to be the Legislature, in opposition to that of the Pinchback Government, and proceed to inaugurate measures to trammel and interfere with that Government, it would be a violation of the State laws just passed, and they would be stopped by somebody. The inference drawn by the *Times* representative from Gen. Emory's words was that the Fusion Legislature would not be allowed to proceed in any of the usual functions of such a body. Gen. Emory was emphatic in his determination to preserve the public peace at all hazards.

CAUCUS OF THE BOGUS LEGISLATORS.

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the Warmoth Legislature was held this morning. Fifty-seven members were present. The Clerk of the House proceeded to the City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in caucus that the members would assemble at 12 o'clock M., at Odd-fellows' Hall.

HOSTILE PREPARATIONS.

At the armory in Davidson's Court, Carondelet-street, at 7 o'clock this morning, a strong force of Metropolitan Police was on duty, Gen. Badger being present to inspect them. In Second Court four brass guns of the late regiment of artillery were drawn up in charge of gunners and with horses in harness at hand. In the First Court a detachment of police were busy packing the caissons with ammunition. The street entrance to the armory continues closed and under guard.

THE CROWD ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, the members of the Warmoth Legislature commenced assembling at Odd-fellow's Hall, and the entrance and stairway were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The multitude extended from Poydras-street on the south, on both sides of Camp-street, through the square to the steps of the City Hall. In the course of a very few minutes 8,000 or 10,000 people had arrived. None manifested any great excitement, and there was no turbulence whatever. Great quietness was exhibited by the multitude, and little or no conversation was to be heard. The general understanding was that the people assembled were to wait quietly until the Legislature should meet. In case the meeting was not interfered with by Pinchback, then a quiet dispersion would ensue; but, in the event of any effort to disperse the Representatives, the crowd would form for their protection and move against any force but the military of the United States. The mass in the square filled the central passage from the gate to the base of the Franklin Statue, and on both sides, in the shape of a wedge. The street-cars could not pass the front of the City Hall without much trouble, for the street was filled and a human wall was standing on the fence, and the only vacant spaces within were the outside passages, right and left.

At 11:50 A. M. the American flag was hung out from the front of Odd-fellow's Hall; the crowd made a rush toward the hall, from every direction; cry is raised "they are going into Odd-fellows' Hall." The crowd was in the greatest good humor. At 12 o'clock a body of men was seen going upstairs and into the hall unattended, and just as the clock struck 12 the House was called to order in the main hall of the Odd-fellows' building.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL EJECTED.

Mr. George P. Sheppard then proceeded to call the roll, when forty-seven members answered to their names. Capt. ——, who was about to force his way past the Sergeant-at-Arms, by showing a badge of the United States Marshal, was told politely to retire. This he refused to do, and was accordingly ejected.

Mr. Fintnay, of New-Orleans, moved that the hall be opened to as many spectators as could fill without crowding it.

Mr. Zacharie, of Orleans, moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is now in session. Carried.

THE CROWD OUTSIDE.

At 12¾ P. M. the crowd, filling the street in front of the hall, would not allow the horse-cars to pass. There were rushes made to secure available positions, and the unoccupied house standing next the hall was quickly filled by men, who appeared upon its three front galleries. At 12½ o'clock the majority of the business houses on Poydras, Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, and Camp streets had closed, and proprietors and employes were thronging to the square. Not the slightest evidence of a disturbance was to be observed, and good feeling seemed everywhere to prevail.

The Official Communications Referring to the Apprehended Disturbances.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The following letter was received by Gov. Pinchback from Gen. Emory, on Saturday:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 4, 1873.

To his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to state, in reply, that in accordance with my instructions I shall hold troops in readiness to preserve the peace in this city. I also inclose a copy of a telegram this day received from the General Commanding the Army of the United States, and your Excellency cannot fail to perceive that the action I propose to take is in strict accordance with the instructions contained therein. I am, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY, Colonel Commanding, Brevet Major-General.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1873.

You are authorized to use the troops under your command to preserve the peace, if in your judgment it becomes necessary.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Prussia Taking Church Government in Hand.

An Irish Delegation With Peter's Pence in Rome.

Seven Thousand Carlists Concentrated in Olot, Spain.

Burning of a Boston Ship and Escape of the Crew.

Severe Gale in the British Channel on Saturday and Sunday.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Government Takes the Church Into its Own Hands.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Ministry have settled the provisions of a bill which regulates the authority of the superior over the inferior clergy, controls the training of the latter, and sets up rules governing ecclesiastical appointments.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH.

A Deputation Bearing "Peter's Pence"—His Holiness Blesses Ireland.

ROME, Jan. 6.—A large deputation of Roman Catholics, from Ireland, waited on the Pope, to-day, and presented an address recounting the benefits conferred upon Ireland by the Holy See, and tendering His Holiness a contribution of Peter's Pence. The Pope, responding, deplored the ingratitude of the peoples who permitted the spoliation of the Church. He made an exception in favor of the Irish people, whom he praised for their enduring attachment to the Church, and congratulated on the preservation of their faith. He concluded by giving the Apostolical blessing to Ireland.

SPAIN.

Don Alphonse at the Head of Seven Thousand Carlists.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The *Gazette de France* reports that Don Alphonso entered Catalonia on Saturday night. Seven thousand Carlists are concentrated in the Province of Olot. The insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous campaign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Gale in the English Channel—Accident to the Holsatia at Plymouth.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—There was a heavy gale in the English Channel Saturday and yesterday, and it is feared much damage has been done to shipping.

The steam-ship Holsatia, which sailed from New-York Dec. 27, for Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth yesterday without a pilot, having been unable to procure one in consequence of the heavy sea. Several English men-of-war assisted her in getting into port. While the Holsatia was proceeding out of the harbor last night she ran ashore on Drake's Island. She immediately fired her guns and displayed rockets and blue lights for assistance, which went to her. At 6¾ o'clock this morning, she was floated, apparently but little injured, and proceeded for Cherbourg.

No Arctic Expedition at Public Expense—A Boston Ship Burned.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British Government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic expedition partially at the public expense.

The ship Wallace, of Boston, took fire today in the harbor of Torbay, and burned to the water's edge. The crew escaped in the boats, saving only the ship's charts, instruments, &c.

FRANCE.

Decrease in the Population Since 1866—The Probable Causes.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The census of France for 1872, just completed, shows the population to be 36,102,921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866. The decrease is attributed mainly to the war, beside which cause there have been many fatal cases of small-pox, and a falling off in the number of marriages.

Signing of the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Assembly met today, but the proceedings were unimportant.

The Commercial Treaty between France and Great Britain was finally signed by the Representatives of the two Governments on Saturday, and now awaits Parliamentary ratification.

GREECE.

The Attempt to Steal the Laurium Mines Abandoned—Arbitration Submitted to.

ATHENS, Jan. 6.—The Greek Government, on the recommendation of the Great Powers, has consented to submit the question of the Laurium Mines to arbitration.

THE EX-EMPEROR.

Bulletin from Chiselhurst—Another Operation Probably Necessary.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Chiselhurst, under date of Sunday, reports that the Ex-Emperor Napoleon had passed a more restless night than any since the operation was performed upon him; but his physicians express themselves well satisfied with his progress. He will probably undergo a second operation at an early day.

The Second Operation Performed, With Not Unfavorable Results.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—In the case of the ex-Emperor Napoleon a second operation was performed at noon today. The patient was put under the influence of chloroform. The difficulties were unusually great, but the results were not unfavorable. The Emperor suffered much, but rather from constitutional disturbance than from the effects of the operation. His strength holds out well.

WHAT WAS IT?

The Good People of Columbus, Ohio, Frightened Out of Their Beds—They Don't Know What to Make of It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—At 11:40 o'clock on Saturday night the citizens in some parts of this city were aroused by a low rumbling noise, as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations, that shook houses, rattled furniture, and caused general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars, and others to the streets to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. Up to last evening a diligent inquiry in all part of the city failed to discover the reason for the shock, and many believe that it was caused by an earthquake.

ARKANSAS.

The Governmental Muddle—Both Houses of the Legislature Strongly Guarded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6.—The Reform State Convention met on Saturday, organized, and adjourned over to today. The attendance was very small, about twelve counties being reported. The prospect of establishing a new State Government meets with little or no favor among the Democrats. The halls of both Houses are guarded by Government guards, on account of threats made to take possession of the building by some of the Reformers.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Havemeyer's Views in Regard to City Government.

He Announces That His Administration Will Be Non-Partisan.

Necessity for a New System of Municipal Legislation.

A Portion of the Document is of Interest to Chamberlain Palmer.

Consolidation of City and County, State Taxation, the New Court-House, Armories, and Various Other Fruitful Subjects, Discussed in a Straightforward Manner.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

In assuming again the duties of the Chief Executive of the City, I cannot but express the satisfaction I feel, as I recognize in the Common Council, upon which rests so much of the responsibility of the Government, men of experience, possessing the confidence of the people, and animated by the single desire to discharge, in the public interest, the duties that devolve upon them. The power with which the Common Council is vested will, in your hands I am satisfied, be applied to an honest endeavor to improve and elevate the Government, and your influence for good will, I trust, be felt in the action of all the City Departments, and each of the officers connected therewith.

A NON-PARTISAN MAYOR.

Happily the circumstances attending my election are such, that I am, in the discharge of my duties and the distribution of patronage, freed from any trammels or affiliations of a partisan character. It will be my constant desire to co-operate with you in all that concerns the welfare of the great community that we represent. At all times observant, as a citizen, of the course of public affairs, I am not surprised at the growth of the business of the City since I last addressed the Common Council from this place. The affairs of the City are of imperial extent and variety, and in their present condition require for their proper conduct our united energies, and all the wisdom we can command.

CONSOLIDATION OF CITY AND COUNTY.

By the charter, it is the duty of the Mayor to recommend to the Common Council all such measures connected with the "security, health, cleanliness, and ornament of the City, and the protection and improvement of its Government and finances, as he shall deem expedient." In my judgment there is little, if anything, connected with the Government of the City which is not susceptible of very considerable improvement. On taking possession of the Government from our predecessors, we find it in a state of disintegration, and the interests of the City, in every department, wasted. Notwithstanding the numerous and extravagantly paid officers and subordinates, official duty has been neglected, and demoralization has assumed a growth which will require careful and persistent effort to eradicate. In a great degree we have to rebuild the entire governmental edifice. One simple measure is, at the outset, imperatively demanded, and should receive immediate attention—that of the consolidation of the City and County Governments. The separate management of our City and County affairs has proved both injurious and expensive. No benefit can, in any sense, be secured by continuing this divided administration. The City and County should, for all business and governmental purposes, be represented by but one legislative body.

OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Upon examining the laws which relate to the government of the City I find doubts, difficulties, and confusion. The charter of 1870, amended in 1871, is popularly supposed to contain a full specification of your powers, and of the powers and duties of the Mayor and of the Departments. This charter declares, section 2, that in you is vested the legislative power of the Corporation; and section 23, that in the Mayor and in the Departments is vested the executive power. Such a system of government may have been intended by the charter; it is not, however, the system which has governed the City since it was enacted. We have had form, not substance—a Legislature in name, but not in reality. Everything has been done as if we had no legislative body; as if no Common Council existed as part of our Government. While in theory the Executive Departments are subordinate to the Mayor, they have been by law made practically independent of him, and have absorbed to themselves all the legislative power, thus leaving the Common Council, the direct representatives of the people, without influence and almost without functions. In 1872 there was raised, for the purposes of the government of the City by taxation (exclusive of the County,) $23,318,557 12, and on bonds upward of $5,000,000. All this money was raised, appropriated, and expended without any reference to the Common Council, without the sanction in any way, or to any extent, of the legislative branch of the Government. In what manner the revenues of the City should be expended was a matter with which the Council was not permitted to interfere. The executive power usurped the legislative, and when this usurpation was perfected, responsibility in the City Government ceased. The supremacy of the departments culminated when the power of removing the heads was practically abolished by the present charter. Our executive officers then became absolute rulers, and under this rule our Government became a public scandal. This should no longer continue. The legislative power should be restored to the Common Council. Elected by the people, in a sense which could not be predicated of any election in the City during the past twenty years, you should act for the people, and for no particular party, political or otherwise. Where there has been so much disorder, reform is neither easily nor speedily accomplished. The work before us is formidable, but it must be undertaken. To the best of my ability, I shall endeavor to perform my part. Upon your co-operation I rely.

DUTY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Your first duty should be to see that the legislative power of the Government is in reality, and not merely in name, vested in you. Wherever you find this power to have been assumed by the Departments without authority, a change should be effected. An examination will, I am persuaded, satisfy you that, even under existing laws, your powers are by no means so limited as the action of your predecessors would indicate. Such an examination is necessary, not only with the view of ascertaining existing rights, but also for the purpose of determining existing defects, and the measures required to provide the proper remedies.

EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY.

In the executive branch of the Government there must be accountability. Under the provisions of the charter the heads of Departments are practically accountable to no one. Once appointed, they can only be removed upon articles of impeachment presented by the Mayor, and after formal trial before a full bench of the Court of Common Pleas. My conviction is that this machinery was devised by designing men, not for the purpose of securing the removal of improper officers, but to render such removal impracticable, if not impossible.

DEFECTS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

At present the Mayor can exercise but little control over the Departments. His power has been limited to little more than the privilege of calling upon them to furnish to him in such form, and within such times, and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of their operations and actions. By the express terms of the Charter the Mayor is held "responsible for the good order and efficient government of the city." With this serious responsibility attached to the office, I enter upon the Mayoralty to find, that every officer through whom the Government must be conducted, is virtually beyond my control. All the heads of Departments and also the Chamberlain, who, although only the head of a bureau of the Finance Department, is appointed by the Mayor, are entitled to hold their respective offices beyond my term, under appointments made by my predecessor. With the subordinates in the various Departments, many of whom, as is well-known, are the growth of an era of our Government with which we have no sympathy, neither the Mayor nor the Council are permitted to interfere. The honor, awarded to the Mayor, of a seat at the Police Board, and at the Board of Health, on account of the conditions attached thereto, affords but little opportunity to influence, or to secure, the efficient working and administration of either of these Departments. One of the strongest illustrations of the inharmonious and improper organization of the executive power has received recent enforcement by the resignation of the Corporation Counsel, and the appointment by the outgoing Mayor of his successor, to hold over to a period beyond my term of office. When the importance of the office of law adviser of the City is taken into consideration, the fact that with him rests the appointment of the Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator, the necessarily confidential relation he should bear to the Mayor, and how much discretion and power necessarily rests with him, to aid or impede the policy of the Government, the eminent impropriety of the law, which prevents the incoming administration from appointing that officer, is made glaringly manifest, and an amendment in that particular cannot be too early passed by the Legislature. These various defects in the Government should be remedied, but in endeavoring to accomplish this, care must be taken that no change is accepted which would be productive of greater evils. The Municipality of New-York is intended to be, and ought to be, a Government by and for the people of the City. All mere political devices in the form of territorial divisions or metropolitan schemes should be discountenanced. The people of this City have shown their ability and determination to govern themselves, and upon us they rely to maintain and defend their municipal rights. From general and State politics the Government of the City should, as far as possible, be removed. Efficiency, honesty, and economy are the characteristics by which it should be distinguished.

LEGISLATION THAT IS NEEDED, AND LEGISLATION THAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

The legislation necessary to secure improvement in the government of the City should be promoted and approved by the corporate authorities, and by them officially presented to the Legislature. Legislation sought for by any single Department for its own purposes, to extend its own powers, must be prevented. The spectacle of last Winter, of the heads of some of the Departments, with a lobby of retainers, besieging the Legislature during the whole session to keep themselves in office, and to retain their immense emoluments and patronage, should no longer be tolerated. All legislation for corporations, or individuals, designed to benefit particular interests at the public expense, should be determinedly opposed. Special legislation has been exceedingly detrimental to the City—an instrument of gigantic plunder. This channel for the advancement of private and individual interests, at the expense of the public, must be closed. Our laws should secure equal rights and remedies for all. There are too many Departments and Boards in the City, too many chiefs placed at the head of some of these, too many bureaus in some of the Departments, and too many supernumeraries and sinecures in the bureaus. Several of the Departments, and the bureaus therein, should be consolidated. The salaries of all heads of Departments should be revised and fixed by the Common Council. And if the salaries of the [illegible]rdinates in the Departments, as at present, are fixed by the heads of such Departments respectively, they should in every instance be subject to the approval of the Council. All Boards that are separate from Departments, with the exception, probably, of the Board of Apportionment, should be abolished. If this latter Board is continued, its constitution should be changed. Executive officers sitting thereon, and voting the amounts they are to have at their disposal to expend, is an anomaly which manifestly ought not to continue. No mere executive officer should have such power. It should be placed exclusively in the hands of those of our City officers whose duty it is to watch and restrain. Without intending any reflection upon these officers, in my judgment no good reasons exist why the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Public Parks should be members of the Apportioning Board. It was originally thus arranged to enable certain men who then held these offices the better to carry on the gigantic schemes of public plunder which they were working for their own personal benefit. Instead of these officers, there should be substituted, if it is wise to have such a Board, the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The presence of the Controller is indispensable. The concurrent vote of all the members of the Board should no longer be necessary to give validity to their acts—the vote of the majority, composed of elected officers, should suffice. The proceedings of the Board should be made subject to the approval of the Common Council. All heads of Departments and the Chamberlain should be subject to removal by the Mayor for cause. The Mayor should be subject to removal by the Governor, for cause, in the same manner as Sheriffs and other public officers now are.

A REVISION OF EXISTING LAWS.

Let us not, however, delude ourselves into the belief that any mere revision of the charter is adequate to protect us from the evils from which this City has suffered and still is suffering. The laws which relate to the government of the City are so numerous, so full of details, and often so contradictory and incongruous, that their proper administration is almost impossible. The ordinances of the City are also in inextricable confusion. Since they were last revised, special legislation for the City has been so extensive that one cannot, without considerable labor, ascertain whether a particular ordinance remains in force. It is, no doubt, in a great measure owing to these causes that so many of the proceedings of the Common Council, for several years past, have been held by our Courts to have been irregular and illegal, throwing the burden of expensive local improvements upon the City at large, to the extent of millions of dollars, instead of leaving them to be borne by those whose property has been increased in value by such improvements. It is necessary, therefore, that all special laws now in force which apply to the City, as well as the City ordinances, should be revised by some one competent to perform the duty.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

And while these various measures are being promoted, others of a practical character require to be devised to secure efficiency and economy in the execution of the various public works now in progress, or which are about to be entered upon by the City. Whatever undertakings may be necessary to advance the prosperity and secure the well-being of the community should be proceeded with, and conducted with vigor and economy. How best to accomplish this for the public weal, and not for the benefit of mere speculators or private interests, is, no doubt, difficult to determine. But whatever the difficulties in the way may be, they must be encountered and overcome. The system which has of late grown to such gigantic proportions, of permitting the heads of some of the Departments to employ, and the right to retain, at the expense of the City but subject to their exclusive control, thousands of laborers upon the public works, must be speedily and firmly dealt with. The method by which employment is obtained by those seeking it at the hands of the Departments is often humiliating to honest labor, and naturally results in organizing bands of political retainers, under the control of the heads of particular Departments, for their own purposes. We have felt the pernicious influence which has resulted from the persistent efforts made through such instrumentality to secure personal and party influence and advantage. We no longer want mere political operators at the heads of Departments, or in charge of influential interests of the City. Our public works must be proceeded with under a well-devised system of contracts. In every contract the work to be executed should be so specifically set forth that efficiency in its performance should to a certainty be secured, and in addition to all this an improved system of inspection of all our public works is imperatively demanded. Only such persons who have practical knowledge of the description of work they are appointed to inspect should be placed in such a position of trust. Honest contractors should no longer be harassed with a double set of inspectors to accommodate political favorites, and it should no longer be our reproach that, with an expenditure of millions of dollars each year upon works connected with the formation, improvement, and repairs of our streets and avenues, so many of our thoroughfares are still found in a disgraceful condition.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT FRAUDS.

Under a law passed in 1870, the Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to change the Croton Aqueduct from One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to Ninety-third-street, a distance of twenty blocks, from a structure of masonry to iron pipes. This work has been going on for more than two years, not by contract, but by the direct employment of large numbers of men by the Department of Public Works. Up to the 26th of December, 1872, the enormous sum of $2,104,628 04 had been expended on this work. I have no doubt it could have been executed much more expeditiously under a proper contract, and at about one-half the cost. The law does not limit the amount of expenditure for this work, the Controller being bound to answer the requisitions of the Commissioner of Public Works to any extent that he may demand. It was generally supposed that gross and extensive frauds were committed in connection with this work. Recent developments show that the pay-rolls of the work contain names of men which are certified by those employed in the Department as having performed labor and as entitled to receive pay for the same, while in fact these men had done no work and were entitled to no money. It is very difficult for the paying officers to ascertain and detect these frauds. The principal knowledge they have as to those entitled to pay, is contained in the roll, which is assumed to be correctly and honestly certified, and in the identification of the person by the foreman. I recommend that this work be examined by competent engineers, an estimate of the cost of completing it made, and that it be completed by contract. Works only of a special character should be made a future burden upon the City, such as bridges, tunnels, new works connected with our water system, and others of a like description. In view of recent calamities by fire, it is a matter of vital importance that a sufficient flow of Croton water be carried to all parts of the City, so as to provide for any emergency which may arise; and, if expedient, that some system be devised of utilizing, for the purposes of our Fire Department the water of the Hudson and East Rivers. Where a sufficient supply of Croton water has not been already carried through the City, the work necessary to secure this should be proceeded with at once. The expense of the care, maintenance, and repair of works which are already, or may hereafter be completed, should be provided for out of the annual taxation.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The alarming rapidity at which our debt and our annual burdens have increased is, so far as my knowledge extends, without precedent in the history of any city. During the past six years we have had no undertakings very costly in themselves to provide for. No works of any magnitude have been entered upon except in connection with our water system, our docks and parks, our roads, and the Brooklyn Bridge. In connection with these several undertakings, we have paid during the past six years nearly $23,000,000, while our debt, City and County, in the same period, has increased from $45,187,770 50 to $118,855,229 82, and our annual taxation from $16,950,767 88 to $32,036,290 51. It is difficult for us to realize the magnitude of this increase. Through the instrumentality of special legislation, fraudulent schemes have been converted into legal obligations, and our debts, and our burdens, thus increased, we have had to provide for. The successful manipulation by which these burdens have been imposed upon us have added strength to that system of plunder, of which we have been so long the victims, and the prejudicial influences of which have been felt in all matters affecting the well-being of this community. A faithful administration of our finances is calculated to exert a powerful influence on the good order and government of the City. Our late financial administration, on its sudden termination, left as a legacy to its successor an immense mass of floating indebtedness, the accumulated arrears of the neglected business of the various Departments for the past five years, amounting to many millions of dollars, a considerable portion of which was of a very complicated and fraudulent character. Upon the new administration of the Finance Department largely devolved the severe and most unpleasant duty of sifting and examining these various claims, paying those which were just, and of rejecting those tainted with excess and with corruption. It should be borne in mind that it was necessary to perform this labor concurrently with the transactions of the great volume of the daily business of the Department. I am satisfied the work of dealing with the large arrearages of the past, so far as it has proceeded—and there has been no unnecessary delay—has been discharged by the Controller, with the sincere determination to administer impartial justice. That such a course of action—considering the nature of many of the claims dealt with—should sometimes lead to disappointment is not to be wondered at. That there should be some opposition to the incorruptible officer whose action caused such disappointment was what might be expected. The Controller has had formidable difficulties to contend with. Upon assuming the management so unexpectedly forced upon him, he found the head of the City Government, and most of the officers and subordinates of its Departments, in entire sympathy with those corrupt leaders, whose schemes it was his duty to counteract and defeat. Employes of the City connived to secure the payment of improper claims, and dishonest persons resorted and are resorting to every method to get these claims paid. The business of the City had fallen largely into the hands of the very worst classes, and, until recently, respectable dealers hesitated to do business with the Departments. To contend with such opposing agencies was a task often delicate, always disagreeable, sometimes full of danger, but it has been discharged with marked fidelity to the public interests, and has resulted in checking the current of official profligacy, and in compelling at least some improvement in the various Departments.

TAXATION.

A carefully-prepared statement shows that, while the taxation for 1871 was limited by law to two per cent. on the valuation of that year, ($1,076,253,633,) in addition to the excess of the State tax over 1870, the actual expenditures of the City and County for 1871, including obligations, amounting to upward of $1,837,000, yet unpaid, and estimated at say $1,500,000—but not including any expenses of new works, equaled a rate of 6.369 per cent. on the valuation of

1871, being	$36,262,589 41
The expenditures of the year 1872 are less than 2 81 per cent. on the same valuation of 1871, being	30,224,799 64
Showing a reduction of 1872 from 1871 of	$6,037,789 77

A just comparison, however, of the expenses of the years 1871 and 1872 requires that there should be added to the reduction above stated the following items, which are included in the expenditures of 1872 and not in 1871, to wit:

First—Excess of State tax, 1872 over 1871	$975,696 50	
Second—Excess of interest on City and County obligations, 1872 over 1871	819,477 12	
Third—Amount paid, and estimated to be paid, for Fourth-avenue improvement and other purposes unknown in 1871	905,903 66	
		$2,701,076 28

Thus showing by a fair comparison that the expenses of 1872 were less than 1871, by $8,738,866 05. This result is most encouraging, and indicates clearly what can be accomplished, when there is a desire and determination to secure efficiency and economy in the administration of the government. For the year 1873, I find that the rate of taxation has been already fixed at 3.22 per cent. on the valuation of 1872. The increased rate is required to meet the excess of the quota of the State tax for 1873 over 1872, amounting to $4,016,703 49. Of this amount, $3,644,387 72 is required to be contributed by this County to meet a deficiency in certain sinking funds of the State. At the late session of the Legislature, an act was passed authorizing the submission to the people of the question whether a deficiency of $6,500,000 in these sinking funds should be paid by the issue of bonds. This submission, the State Controller has decided to be unconstitutional, and requires that the amount of it be raised in 1873 by taxation. The proportion of this deficiency, as it is called, that will fall upon this City and County is the above sum of $3,644,387 72, and accounts for the heavy taxation for 1873.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE TREASURY.

The State Sinking Funds are by the Constitution made inviolable. How is it that these inviolable funds have been taken from the Treasury? As the City has now to make up its share of the misappropriated money of the State, in addition to the embezzlements of members of its own Government, I think the tax-payers ought at least to know why this additional burden is laid upon them. But even with this unexpected amount to provide for, the rate of taxation for 1873 is believed by the Controller of the City to be unnecessarily high, and that the same ought to be revised and reduced. To accomplish this legislative authority is required. With a united administration sustaining and strengthening the Finance Department, much can be done in the interest of economy and good government. It is the desire of the great body of the community to sustain this Department, the successful management of which has been principally instrumental in securing all the beneficial results that have thus far been obtained. Naturally, however, politicians who, for political purposes, think it necessary that they should control, or at all events influence the administration of the Treasury, are clamorous for a change. And they are supported by holders of fraudulent claims, who are willing, in order to secure a percentage of the nominal amount of their corrupt demands, to pay over the balance in furtherance of any measure whatever which will open to them the Treasury; and also by those who, fearing that under the present administration a day of reckoning will come, when they will be called upon to make good to the Treasury the sums they have fraudulently received therefrom, are ready to contribute a large proportion of what they have thus obtained to save the remainder. We want no political instrument at the head of our Finance Department, no one who can be influenced by any other consideration than fidelity to the trust he undertakes. This Department should have the exclusive control of all the financial concerns of the Corporation. Through it all claims against the City should be paid, after they have been duly audited and adjusted. I shall support the Controller in his efforts to have such an administration carried into practical operation.

OF INTEREST TO CHAMBERLAIN PALMER.

In the Finance Department there is a Bureau charged with the duty of receiving all moneys paid into the Treasury, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller, countersigned by the Mayor, the chief officer of which is called the Chamberlain. This officer is not appointed by the Controller, but by the Mayor. The present incumbent is Mr. Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank. He received his appointment from my predecessor, and holds the office in virtue of this appointment for a period of four years from the 6th day of January, 1872. When the present charter was passed, the office was filled by Peter B. Sweeny, a fact that accounts for the significant omission in that instrument of any provision relating to the removal of the Chamberlain. This is the only officer of the City for whose removal from office the charter makes no provision whatever. The National Broadway Bank, of which the Chamberlain is President, is by him continued one of the depositaries of the City and County funds. The Chamberlain has the authority to designate the depositary banks, under the provision of chapter 623 of the laws of 1866. By the first section of this statute the Chamberlain is required to designate not less than three banks in which all the money of the City and County shall be deposited, and he may, by notice in writing to the Controller, from time to time change the banks so designated. The immediate predecessor of the present Chamberlain had, under the authority of this statute, designated the National Broadway Bank, the Tenth National Bank, the National Park Bank, and the Union Trust Company as the depositaries of the City and County moneys. These several banks agreed to pay on the daily balances at the credit of the City and County, interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This interest, as it accrued, belonged to the City and County as much as the principal, and the Chamberlain has no right or authority to appropriate or divert it to any purpose whatever. The two Chamberlains who preceded Mr. Palmer, pretended a liberality in which there was no credit, by handing over to the Treasury the balance of interest at the rate stated after deducting therefrom certain expenses which they assumed to pay under the authority of the second section of the statute of 1866, and which included, since the passage of the Charter of 1870, a sum of $10,000 per annum to the brother of Peter B. Sweeny as Deputy Chamberlain, an office to which he never was lawfully appointed, and the duties appertaining to which he never discharged. In December, 1870, shortly after the present Controller was placed at the head of the Finance Department, he advised the then Chamberlain that as there was no law which had appropriated the interest on the City and County deposits to that officer, or which gave him personally any right or color of right to it, the practice which had been followed of the Chamberlain drawing the interest from the depositary banks must cease. And on the same date the Controller directed the several depositary banks that, at the end of each month, they were to add to the credit of the accounts of the City and County on their respective books the amount of interest which accrued upon the daily balances at the credit of each account. With his request the Union Trust Company and the Park National Bank readily complied. From the National Broadway Bank and the Tenth National Bank no reply was received, and although repeatedly urged by the Controller to advise him as to their compliance with his direction, they have persistently failed to do so. The interest which has accrued to the City during the year 1872, on the balance in the banks, amounts to about $200,000. Both the Park National Bank and the Union Trust Company are prepared to pay over to the City the interest which accrued in the business in their banks respectively, and have been only prevented from doing so by the present Chamberlain refusing to sign the proper transfer warrants. After the action of these banks in the matter of interest, the Chamberlain withdrew the City and County deposits from them, and has designated as a new depositary the Tradesmen's National Bank. In this bank he has deposited of the public funds $800,000. He kept until the last few days a deposit in the Tenth National Bank of $2,100,000, which has now been reduced to $250,000. The reduction was made pursuant to a demand by the Controller upon the fact coming to his knowledge that on the 3d of October last, the individual deposits in that bank amounted to $2,469,030 26, of which amount there was deposited by the City and County of New-York $2,100,000, showing the total of all other deposits in the bank to have been only $369,030 26. The balance of the City and County deposits, which varies from two to seven million, the Chamberlain retains in his own bank, the National Broadway. An attempt was some time since made by the Chamberlain to appoint as his deputy his nephew, the President of the Tenth National Bank, at a salary of $10,000, which the Chamberlain claims the right to pay out of the accrued interest belonging to the City. It appears to me that, in view of the above facts, it is highly important that the Chamberlain and his pretended deputy should not be at the same time the officers of the depositary banks, as their interests as stockholders and managers in the banks under their charge are naturally antagonistic to the interests of the City.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

An examination has satisfied me that the property and franchises of the City can be managed to better advantage. Their condition is another instance of the utter neglect that has characterized the Government for the past few years. It has in the past been customary for favored politicians to get the Common Council, or the Board of Supervisors to lease their property at an enormous rent for City purposes, or for armories and drill-rooms. A considerable portion of the property so leased to the City is unoccupied—part never has been occupied, and the City is paying heavy rents therefor. Proceedings should be at once taken to set aside all leases under which excessive rents are claimed, or in which fraud can be shown. In all cases where this relief cannot be obtained, the various premises should be rented to the best advantage. The franchises belonging to the City should be disposed of on the highest terms which can be secured. Railroad companies hereafter applying for a franchise should pay to the City therefor a stated rent.

SELL THE MARKETS.

The market property belonging to the City, which is unproductive, should be at once sold. Those of the markets which are supported and needed by the public should be continued, but they ought to be rebuilt, and made worthy of the patronage they receive. This work should be undertaken either by the City or by private enterprise—the City leasing the property upon condition of its being used for market purposes upon a plan approved by the City.

FINISH IT.

That sink of political corruption, the new County Court-house, should be finished. The present Commissioners having, as I am advised, no legal standing, should not be longer allowed to interfere with it or contract any more obligations on account of it. Specifications should be prepared, and the work completed under a strict supervision. A sum sufficient to provide for this work can be included in the annual estimate. No further bonds should be issued on this account. As an example of wasteful extravagance, I have already been called upon to sign warrants for a monthly pay-roll of over $7,500 for janitors, cleaners, &c., of the County Court-house and the two other County buildings in the Park, which is equal to an annual expenditure for this service of over $90,000.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The question of rapid transit between the extremes of the City has long occupied the public attention. Various plans have been proposed by private enterprise to secure this desirable result, and for this purpose several charters have been granted by the Legislature of this State, all of which have failed to command public support. In view of these facts, and the increasing necessity for the work, the aid of the City to secure its execution will probably be invoked. In such an event it will be your duty to see that any plan submitted for your co-operation is adequate to provide for the end desired, and that the City is properly secured for the payment of interest on the outlay and the reimbursement of the principal when due.

STATE TAXATION.

The whole subject of State taxation should receive your early attention. As already stated, the State tax for 1873 is $4,016,703 49 in excess of 1872. The circumstances attending this increase show the urgent necessity there is for vigilance on the part of the people in attending to the acts of their officers, whether State or local. In 1872 the total State tax imposed was $19,580,882 30, of which New-York City and County is required to pay $9,761,752 81, and all the other counties in the State together only $9,819,129 49. Thus, in addition to providing for the heavy burdens attending the administration of its local government, New-York City has to contribute 49 85 per cent. of the entire amount of taxes raised for the Government of the State, showing conclusively that in the matter of the State tax this city is most unjustly dealt with. It is absurd to pretend that the property in this City is about equal in value to the entire property in all the remaining portions of the State. The valuation of taxable property in this City, made last year by the Commissioners, is:

Real estate	$797,125,115	
Personal property	306,949,422	—$1,104,074,537

While the value of taxable property of all other parts of the State is estimated by the State Board of Equalization at

Real estate	$907,073,000	
Personal property	140,300,812	—$1,047,373,812

I am satisfied that if the same principles were adopted throughout the State in estimating the value of property for the purposes of State taxation which has been adopted in the City in estimating the value of property for the purposes of local taxation, we should be relieved of a large portion of that increasing annual burden which we are called upon to bear under the cover of the State tax, which is this year nearly $10,000,000. The time has arrived when the entire system of State taxation should be revised. Through the operation of this system, our City, which pays this year $3,108,700 out of its local taxation for the support of its schools, is also compelled to pay for the support of schools in other parts of the State, $761,553 84. We are also compelled to contribute disproportionately to the support of various institutions throughout the State under the guise of charities. A considerable portion of the matters which find their way into the annual supply bill of the State, and which are increasing yearly to a most alarming extent, ought to be paid out of the moneys of the various localities and not supported by the moneys of the State, which again are largely derived from this City. By law the City and County of New-York is required on or before the first of December of the year in which it is levied to pay its quota of the State tax in full without any abatement whatever, and unless the amount is so paid the County is liable for interest. In most of the other counties of the State, the law provides that that portion of the State tax which remains unpaid at a certain date shall be returned to the State Controller, who credits the County with the amount so returned, as though it had been paid. A considerable portion of the quota of the State tax for this County remains unpaid to the County Treasury at the time prescribed by the law for its payment into the State Treasury. A large amount of this is arrears on personal property, and is uncollectable, the persons taxed not being found, or, if found, not able to pay, while the State requires payment in full from the City of its proportion of all such taxes. The arrears of personal taxes uncollected in this City since 1852 amount to $6,968,318 36. The disproportionate amount of taxation thrown upon this City has been for the last few years acquiesced in by those who have misrepresented us in the State Legislature, as a part of their schemes to secure such legislation as they wanted for their own purposes in this City. It is time this should cease, and the City be placed upon a just and proportionate valuation with the other parts of the State, both as respects valuation and the methods of collecting the tax. In considering these questions, it would be well to examine into the suggestion which has been made and so forcibly urged upon the attention of the Legislature, to exempt from taxation personal property, except such as is visible and tangible. After a full investigation and careful consideration of the subject, I am convinced that the City would be considerably benefited in all its interests if effect were given to this recommendation.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

I earnestly recommend that an immediate investigation be proceeded with, under your supervision, into all matters in reference to which there is reason to believe the City has been imposed upon by the fraudulent or wrongful acts, or wilful neglect of its officers, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, and that it shall be your care to see that the necessary proceedings are forthwith instituted and vigorously proceeded with, to compel restitution of all moneys and property of which the City has been defrauded, and to make good all losses it has sustained through fraudulent or wrongful acts or wilful neglect. Our criminal prosecutors, both State and County, we must hold to a diligent and impartial discharge of their duties. While presenting to your consideration these special matters, I trust you will not fail to give your best attention to the working and administration of all the various parts of our City Government. Our whole system needs revision. To us the trust has been committed to accomplish this. In the administration of this trust we must see that the bonds of the City, as they become due, are provided for, that all just and honest debts due by the City are examined into and paid, that all exorbitant and corrupt demands are resisted, and all dishonest and fraudulent claims defeated. It is our duty to consider well the various acts, the execution of which go to increase the obligations of the City; to hold the various departments to a strict accountability; to reduce, as far as possible, all expenditure; and to make an earnest effort that the reforms the people so seriously demand, and which we have been elected to secure, are by our administration of the Government accomplished.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Decision by Judge Joseph F. Daly as to the Extent of the Authority of Mr. Bergh and his Officers.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has just rendered a decision on the issue raised between several of the City car lines and stage companies and Mr. Bergh and his officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as to the extent of the latter's authority to stop public vehicles and arrest their drivers when deemed guilty of a violation of the act of the Legislature to prevent cruelty to animals.

After reviewing at great length the facts and law raised on the argument, and holding that the officers might make arrests where a plain violation of the Statute occurred in their view, Judge Daly proceeds to dispose of the leading points at issue. The essential points of his decision are as follows:

To constitute at common law the offence of cruelty, deliberation was necessary, as evidencing the wicked intent to inflict injury upon the animal. This was held in the case of the People *vs.* Ross, where a carman intending to beat his horse for refusing to draw its load struck it a single blow upon the neck which killed it. He was acquitted on the ground that the evidence showed no deliberate intention to kill the animal, but only to chastise it. Under this act of 1867, certain of the offenses designated are by their commission alone evidence of wilful intent to commit the misdemeanor—such as overloading or over-driving; cruelly beating or needlessly mutilating, or killing or depriving of necessary sustenance any dumb animal, and such also as tormenting or torturing such animal by cruel or unusual punishment, or wanton injury done from wicked motives. But it is clear that the mere fact of driving a sick, sore, lame, or disabled horse is not *per se* the tormenting or torturing intended by the act. The driving of such a horse directly to its stable is not an offense, nor driving it for exercise, nor driving it carefully in a manner proportioned to its condition where it has become disabled, lame, or sick on the road. And whether a horse suffering from certain sores or disorders is injured or suffers torment or torture by being driven, is in many cases such a question for the determination of medical experts as renders it exceedingly doubtful as a case of patent torturing or tormenting within the act. Here, then, in the cases of drivers arrested for driving diseased horses, arises the question as to how far such drivers are guilty of any offense, if ignorant of the condition of the horse, or inexpert in detecting those signs, familiar to veterinary surgeons, of suffering on the part of the animal. Upon indictment for offenses *malum in se*, ignorance or mistake of fact is an excuse which is available to the prisoner as a defense. As appears from the proof, the drivers are not allowed to select the horses which they are to drive, nor can I see how they are to be bound to the same knowledge of the horse which a surgeon would possess, nor how they can be arraigned for tormenting or torturing the horse if they are driving it pursuant to their orders, and are wholly ignorant of its physical condition. There is a vast difference between such an act, in which there is neither motive, malice, nor wantonness on the part of the driver, and those acts of cruelty which the Legislature intended to punish, which evidence a savage and unfeeling heart, and a wilful disregard of the sufferings of helpless brutes.

While it may appear that arrests have been made without cause, it is not clear at all that against the proceedings of defendants' agents in the future, so far as the authority to arrest is concerned, any injunction could be issued which would not wholly destroy the objects of the statute and the purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It has been shown that the agents of that Society have power to arrest, without warrant, offenders against the provisions of the act, where the offense is committed in the presence of the person making the arrest. I can make no order restraining arrests generally, because a proper cause for making them may arise. The plaintiffs urge that inasmuch as they allege, and the defendants do not deny, that their horses always leave the plaintiffs' stables in good condition and that all the plaintiffs' horses are now sound, and able and fit to work, the defendants should be enjoined from any arrests of the drivers from this time. It is an answer to that application to say: That in the nature of things, there is no certainty that such a state of facts will continue, for it is not incapable of change from day to day: and so far as the condition of the horses, their proper treatment, and relative ability to work is concerned, they are all questions dependent upon professional opinions, and are subjects upon which the greatest difference of opinion may exist. I have indicated what I deem to be the principles for guidance in determining whether offenses are committed against the statute or not, as matter involved in the construction of the statute. The enforcement of the law is largely committed to the defendants, and their serviceable work cannot be stopped. The injunction prayed for as to the arrests of the drivers or employes of the plaintiffs must therefore be denied.

As to the other branch of the relief asked, viz., an order restraining the defendants from interfering with the property of plaintiff, an order to that effect should be granted. No authority is given to defendant or its agents to stop the stages of the plaintiffs for the purpose of examining the horses to discover in what condition they are, or whether any offense is being committed in driving them, nor for any purpose except to arrest the driver where it is perfectly clear and plain that he is guilty of a patent violation of the law. Neither have defendants, or its agents, any authority to take charge of the horses or vehicles in any case, or to send them to stables, or to assume any authority or control over them; or to interfere between the driver and his passengers, or to require any fares to be paid back, or to do any acts of a similar nature charged in plaintiff's papers, the power of the defendants' agents being wholly confined to the making of arrests, and extending no further.

The Alabama State Bonds—Letter from Gov. Lewis to Mr. Clews.

The following letter fully explains itself:

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Dec. 23d, 1872.

Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: In assuming the office of Chief Executive of this State, it is my wish to reinstate your house as the financial agent of the State of Alabama, in the City of New-York, since, under your agency, during the administration of Gov. William H. Smith, Alabama Bonds advanced in the market; and under the management of your and Gov. Smith's successor, our bonds declined, and since it is now our settled determination to regain our proper financial position, by placing and sustaining our securities where our resources entitle them to stand.

We can very well understand that your house would have motives for zeal and energy, in being associated with the certain and permanent advance of our securities in the financial markets of the world, which could not so pointedly address themselves to any other agent of the State. And we prefer that the future advantage of the agency should be enjoyed by your house, which was associated with their former advance, and disconnected with their decline, in the market.

The unfortunate complications which have embroiled our General Assembly have hindered such complete steps as would have been taken, as a safe and permanent basis of firm credit. Nevertheless, we sincerely believe that the arrangements which we have made are not only the best that could be made under the circumstances, but that they are in themselves so thoroughly safe and reliable that the closest scrutiny and criticism will only confirm that opinion.

I am happy to state that the disposition manifested by the members of the General Assembly, without distinction of party, is favorable to sustain the credit of our State. We never have had, and I am sure never will have, any party in Alabama favoring repudiation or anything tending that way.

Hoping that you will accept the agency of the State, to the mutual interest of your house and our State, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID P. LEWIS,
Governor of Alabama.

The Funeral of Capt. Cameron—The Burial Service at Norwalk, Conn.

The remains of the late Capt. John Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, were yesterday interred in the cemetery at Norwalk, Conn., and the last sad rites were performed there by the Masonic Fraternity of Norwalk, assisted by the delegations from this City, who had accompanied the remains. The body of the deceased Captain remained in the church, where the religious and Masonic services had been previously performed, all night, guarded by the police and Masonic pall-bearers and detachments of the Eighteenth Precinct Police. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the casket inclosing the remains were removed from the church, placed in a hearse, and, accompanied by the mourning relatives and the pall-bearers, were conveyed to the Grand Central Depot. A special car had been provided for the accommodation of the mourners and those intending to accompany the remains to their last resting-place, and this was attached to the 9 o'clock express-train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The party numbered over sixty persons, and included the relatives and a number of personal friends of the deceased. Capts. Hedden, Ulman, Allaire, McCullagh, Williams, Ward, Sanders, and Burden, of the Police Department, and delegations from Alma Lodge, U. D. Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F.A.M.; Zerubbabel Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., and Morton Commandery, No. 4, K. T., the latter in full uniform. On the arrival of the funeral-car at Norwalk, the party were received by St. John's Lodge of Norwalk, and escorted to the cemetery, where the beautiful burial service of the Knights Templar was performed in a solemn and impressive manner. After the services at the grave had been concluded, the visitors were hospitably entertained by the members of the Norwalk Lodge, and returned to the City on the 5 o'clock train.

A New Deputy Chamberlain.

John Foley was yesterday appointed by Controller Green to the office of Deputy Chamberlain, a position said to be now illegally filled by Walter B. Palmer, the nephew of the present Chamberlain. Mr. Foley yesterday qualified for the position, and received the necessary authority to enter upon his duties.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Organization of the New Common Council.

Final Session of the Old Boards of Aldermen and Assistants—Election of Officials—First Business of the Year.

Yesterday the Municipal year commenced, and witnessed the retirement of the Boards of Supervisors, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen of 1872, and the installation of the new Boards for 1873.

The Aldermen (old Board) were to have met at 10 A. M., according to adjournment, but a quorum did not assemble until 10:55 A. M.

The interval was spent by those present in the interchange of jocular expressions and mock condolence, one with the other, on their approaching dissolution.

The Board organized with Alderman Mehrbach in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Conover, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Coman, Martin, Radde, Plunkitt and McLaren.

Alderman Coman moved that the thanks of the Board be given to the retiring Clerk, Mr. Joseph Shannon, for the ability and faithfulness he has displayed in the discharge of his duties, and also to Deputy Clerk, Mr. Twomey, and the Assistant Clerk, which was passed.

Alderman Coman then moved that the thanks of the Board are due and cordially tendered to the members of the Press in attendance at this Board during the present year for the impartial manner in which they reported the proceedings and their uniform courtesy in their intercourse with the members, which was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Plunkitt was then appointed a committee to wait on his Honor Mayor Havemeyer and on the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and inform them that the Board was about to adjourn *sine die*, and would receive, previously, any communication he or the Board may have to make.

Mr. Plunkitt waited on the Mayor, who replied that he had no communication to make, and expressed himself in very friendly terms to the retiring Board.

After a vote of thanks was passed to Hon. John Cochrane, President, a recess was taken until 11¼.

The Old Board of Supervisors.

The Aldermen then met as the Board of Supervisors, with Supervisor Conover in the chair.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Clerk and his assistants, and to the members of the Press, were passed *nem. con.*

Supervisor Mehrbach was appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor and inform him the Board was about to adjourn *sine die*. The Supervisor reported that his Honor had no communication to make, and that he wished the members every happiness in their private life. The report was incorporated with the minutes, which being read, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Aldermen—Second Session.

The recess of the Aldermen having expired, the Board again assembled, Alderman Mehrbach in the chair.

Alderman John Falconer, who has not attended any of the meetings of this year, believing the holding over of the Aldermen as Supervisors to be illegal, took his seat at the Board.

The minutes of previous meeting were read, and the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

The members did not then disperse, but after clearing out their lockers, and packing up their effects, waited about the Chamber, chatting agreeably and smoking, anxious to witness the assembling of the new Board.

The New Board of Aldermen.

After the dissolution of the old Board, the members of the new Board began to flock into the Chamber, and by noon had all assembled.

The following are their names in the order of their standing on the poll: Messrs. Peter Gilsey, Joseph A. Monheimer, Jenkins Van Schaick, (re-elected,) Samuel B. H. Vance, (re-elected,) George Koch, Oliver P. C. Billings, John J. Morris, Oswald Ottendorfer, Stephen V. K. Cooper, Peter Kehr, John Falconer, (re-elected,) Robert McCafferty, Richard Flannigan, John Reilly, and Patrick Lysaght.

Mr. Gilsey alone was absent through illness.

The strangers' lobby was filled to overcrowding, and all available standing room in the Chamber was also occupied.

At noon, the Clerk called the Board to order.

On motion of Alderman Monheimer, Alderman Van Schaick was chosen as temporary President.

Mr. Van Schaick said he felt honored by the distinction conferred upon him, and, for the short while he should occupy the position, he would endeavor to act satisfactorily to all.

The Clerk then read the County Clerk's certificate of the election of the members.

Alderman Billings offered a resolution declaring that Alderman Vance be chosen President of the Board for 1873.

Alderman Flannigan offered a resolution as a substitute nominating Peter Gilsey.

Upon a vote the substitute was lost by a poll of 9 to 5. A vote was then taken on Alderman Billings' resolution, which was declared adopted, and Mr. Vance accordingly declared elected President of the Board of Aldermen for the year 1873.

Messrs. Morris and Kehr were then appointed a Committee, who conducted the newly-elected President to the chair.

President Vance made a brief address of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and at its conclusion Alderman Kehr moved that Joseph C. Pinckney be elected Clerk to the Board.

Alderman Riley moved as a substitute that Joseph Shannon be elected Clerk.

Alderman Ottendorfer offered the following resolution as a further substitute:

That a committee of three members be appointed to examine the candidates for the office of Clerk of the Common Council, and to report the names of those who, upon such examination, prove to be in every way fully competent to perform the duties of the Clerk of the Common Council to this Board, to elect one of them for the position, and it shall be further the duty of this Committee to ascertain the number of clerks and other employes to perform the necessary labor of the Clerk's office, by what names they shall be designated, and what duties they shall perform, and the compensation therefor, and report the result of their inquiries to the Board, with such recommendations as are necessary to secure for the different positions, by competitive examination, competent officers.

The President said that Alderman Ottendorfer's resolution could not be regarded as a substitute, and could only be considered now by the Board by unanimous consent.

Alderman Billings objected to its consideration.

Aldermen Riley and McCafferty sought to have the resolution taken into consideration, and finally Alderman Billings withdrew his objection. The resolution was, however, laid over.

Upon a vote Alderman Riley's substitute was lost by a poll of 9 to 4; and Alderman Kehr's carried by a vote of 10 to 3.

Mr. Joseph C. Pinckney was then declared elected Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for the year of 1873, and Clerk to the Common Council.

On motion of Alderman Billings, Frank Keckerssen was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board.

Here Assistant Alderman Joseph P. Strack appeared on the floor of the Chamber, and announced that the Board of Assistant Aldermen was then in session, and ready to receive any communication the Board of Aldermen might wish to make.

Mr. Strack then retired.

Messrs. McCafferty, Monheimer, and Cooper were then appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor. After the lapse of a few minutes the Committee returned, and Mr. McCafferty reported that the Mayor wished him to convey his (the Mayor's) best thanks for their prompt organization, and that he would soon send them a communication. The Committee was then discharged from its duties and their report received.

On motion of Alderman Cooper, the rules and regulations of the old Board were temporarily adopted as governing the proceedings of this Board.

Alderman Van Schaick offered the following resolution:

That the number and compensation of the clerks and other officers of this Board shall be as follows:

A Clerk, at an annual salary of	$5,000
Deputy Clerk, at an annual salary of	4,000
First Assistant Clerk, at an annual salary of	2,000
Second Assistant Clerk	2,000
Third Assistant Clerk, who shall also be reader	2,000
Engrossing Clerk, who shall also perform duties of Librarian of the City Library	2,000
Sergeant-at-Arms	1,500

Two office messengers at $1,200 each, $2,400, the salary to be paid monthly; and that the duties of the Clerk and other officers above enumerated shall be as now prescribed by laws of the State and the ordinances of the Common Council, and, in addition, the deputy assistants and other clerks and officers respectively shall perform such duties as the Clerk may direct.

Mr. Van Schaick said he had examined this question of expense very carefully, and that the list he presented is, in his opinion, as low as it can be made consistently with the proper discharge of the public service. In 1871 the pay-roll amounted to $75,000; last year it was reduced to $35,000, and now a further reduction is made to $20,900.

Alderman Ottendorfer doubted whether Alderman Van Schaick had carefully examined the subject. The list presented was $2,000 over and above the amount appropriated, the sum appropriated being only $18,000. He wished, therefore, that the whole resolution be referred to a special committee.

Alderman Van Schaick thought the Board should act without any reference to the Board of Apportionment or any other Board. The members of this Board were the best judges of the amount required to get an efficient discharge of the duties. He was certain that the amount appropriated was $25,000; at least there was no official notification of the amount appropriated.

Alderman Ottendorfer's resolution was then put and lost.

The vote was then about to be taken upon Alderman Van Schaick's resolution, when Alderman McCafferty rose and said that this was the proper time to speak about the question of expenditure. He was for Reform, yet he was not in favor of such an appropriation as would prevent the efficient working of the Board. Also, he wished the resolution would be laid over or referred, out of courtesy to the members of the Board who have not experience as Aldermen, for they in voting do not know whether they vote for too high a sum or too low.

Alderman Ottendorfer rose to a point of order. He said the Board was restricted in its expenditure to the amount appropriated by the Board of Apportionment.

Alderman Van Shaick said he had no official notification of the amount appropriated.

Alderman OTTENDORFER—Well, you should inquire.

The resolution of Alderman Van Shaick was then adopted by a vote of 9 to 5.

The President here announced the reception of a communication from his Honor the Mayor. The Clerk then read the Mayor's message, which will be found elsewhere in these columns.

On motion the message was received, and ordered to be put on file and entered at length on the minutes.

Alderman Van Schaick then moved the reference of the various subjects embraced in the Mayor's message to appropriate committees, when formed. Carried.

Alderman Ottendorfer then moved that the Controller be requested to inform the Board how much was appropriated for the expenditure of the Clerk's Office in clerical work.

On motion of Alderman Monheimer, the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee, when formed.

The Board soon after adjourned to Thursday next, at 3½ P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The new Board of Assistant Aldermen organized yesterday at noon, with William Wade as President. The other members are, in the order of the Assembly districts from which they were elected: Thomas Foley, Jeremiah Murphy, Charles M. Clancy, John C. Keating, Henry Wisser, Michael Healy, Thomas L. Thornell, John Theiss, George F. Coddington, Joseph P. Strack, William S. Kreps, Patrick Keenan, John J. Kehoe, Edward Brooks, George Kelly, S. N. Simonson, Philip Cumisky, Henry A. Linden, Isaac Sommers, and Benjamin Beves.

Wm. H. Moloney was elected Clerk, Samuel G. Williamson, Sergeant-at-Arms, and James Welsh Doorkeeper.

Routine business, such as appointing committees of information, Committee on Rules, &c., formed the remainder of the business of the session, with the Mayor's message, which the Assistant Aldermen considered too lengthy to sit out, and therefore, after the reading of the first four pages, it was ordered to be printed.

The New Board of Supervisors.

The new Board of Supervisors assembled at 2 P. M., Mayor Havemeyer in the chair.

The members being all duly sworn in, the first action of the Board was to declare null and void and of no effect, all actions of the Board of Supervisors of 1872 since the commencement of this year.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next at 3½ P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—130, Benner vs. Steam-ship Circassian; 94, The Lighterage Company vs. Steam-tug R. Levy; 16, McGowan vs. Steamer Urgo; 7, Aumach vs. Schooner Credo; 61, Whitney et al. vs. The Ferry-boat Sunswick; 38, Tompkins vs. Steam-boat Syracuse; 38, Wheeler vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich; 37, Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; 52, Brown vs. Loud; 48, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 39, Chapman vs. Sanches & Dels; 18, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—554, Franklin vs. Marks; 1727, The Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 981, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Geistmas; 1382, Duryea vs. The Mayor; 1763, Staley vs. Staley; 117, Jewett et al. vs. Slack et al.; 457, White et al. vs. Tallmadge et al.; 1422, Holbien et al. vs. Bufner et al.; 1047, The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company vs. Kipp; 1049, Claflin et. al. vs. Rennie; 1051, Glenn vs. Thornton et al.; 1051½, Wann vs. Ashley; 1053, The New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company vs. Niles; 1055, Young vs. Catherwood; 1057, Bettee vs. Walton; 1059, Kopff et al. vs. Poor; 1061, Zimmerman vs. Reynolds; 1063, Marques vs. Lozado; 1065, Bronson vs. Dimock; 1067, Grigg vs. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1122½, Detwiller vs. The Mayor; 28, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central Union Transit Company; 457½, Montgomery vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 456, Hendricks vs. Ingersoll; 1641, Stone vs. Browning; 337, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 323, Ludlow et al. vs. Dole; 1276, Litchfield vs. Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; 69, Cochran vs. Dinsmore; 1282, Power vs. The Mayor, &c.; 136, Wight vs. Runcroft; 440, Coff vs. Steen et al.; 464, Van Briel et al. vs. Walker et al.; 535, Gregory vs. Finkle; 536, Chapin et al. vs. Dobson; 569, Claflin et al. vs. Hirschfield et al.; 634, The Tenth National Bank vs. Baile; 641, Jax vs. The Board of Education; 654, Howe vs. Cohilleng; 658, Cowie vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—25, Crocker vs. Thompson; 31, Gautry vs. New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; 32, Sloper vs. New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company; 69, Butler et al. vs. Thompson; 79, The People, &c., Brower, vs. Green, Controller; 83½, Guidet vs. Green, Controller; 86, Lanigan et al. vs. Green, Controller; 87, Sands vs. Myers; 88, The People, &c., Walters, vs. Green, Controller; 91, Cavanagh vs. Green, Controller; 92, The People, &c., Osborn, vs. Cady; 96, The People, &c., Bell, vs. Palmer; 97, The People, &c., Smith, vs. The Board of Apportionment; 98, Mullaly vs. The Board of Apportionment; 99, Gross vs. The Board of Apportionment; 100, Same vs. Same; 122, Seger vs. Boehm; Call 125, Barney et al. vs. Bray.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and ——, J.J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1, Caldwell vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 4, Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; 5, Friedenberg vs. Elsberg et al.; 9, Miller et al. vs. Tyler et al.; 13, The Lee Box and Lumber Company vs. Koehler; 15, Stebbins vs. Brown; 29, Melten vs. Melten; 30, Mills vs. Quigley et al.; 31, American Bible Society vs. Crolins et al.; 32, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al.; 33, Bernheim vs. Adelsberger et al.; 37, Stevens vs. Stewart; 49, Barry vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.; 53, Parisen vs. Parisen; 54, Palmer vs. Husey; 55, Raynor vs. Selmer et al.; 57, in the matter of Jeremiah Quinlan, Receiver; 60, Miller vs. The People; 81, Flanagan vs. The People; 82, Barclay vs. The People; 83, Johnson vs. The People; 84, Bell vs. The People; 85, Wilke vs. The People; 86, St. Valerie vs. The People; 87, McBride vs. McBride et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1109, Bloor vs. Morgan; 1287, Meyer vs. Hartman, impleaded; 1828, Thompson et al. vs. Benson; 1321, Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles et al.; 1343, Siess vs. Moshoof; 1827, Rhinelander, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1349, Marin vs. Tallman; 1895, Simmons vs. Lyons; (J. & K.,) Keck, Sr., vs. Werder; 1927, Ely vs. Sylvester; 1435, Hemberg vs. Ismay; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 1899, Burnett vs. Shaw.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—728, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2030, Lane vs. Salter; 1532, Taylor vs. Hoey; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1502, Davies et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1402, Jacobs vs. the Greenwich Insurance Company; 1124, Kaiser vs. Herdt; 1148, Eastmond vs. Smith; 1198, Knickerbocker vs. Smith; 1504, Gillespie vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 404, Jennings vs. Barre; 982, Beard vs. Sinnott; 2028, Remertse vs. The East River National Bank; 834, Rycke vs. Keim; 1456, Townsend vs. The Glenn's Falls Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—5, Stewart et al. vs. Berger; 33½, —— vs. ——; 87, Daly et al. vs. Hanbury; 110, Swift vs. Belding; 126, Mulligan vs. Bowen; 128, Hearne vs. Livingston; Scheid vs. Reiss; 131, Goodale vs. Schoeltel; 133, Strauss vs. Beck; 140, Reed vs. Bonnier.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—700, Lamb vs. Altior; 618, Schafner vs. Kaufman; 1183, Ross vs. Twigg; 1184, Bennett vs. Zweick; 1196, King vs. Lyons; 1928, Luyster vs. Hamilton; 478, Bochet vs. Fay; 1164, McSorley vs. Smith; 1240, Holmes & Gregg Manufacturing Company vs. Isaac; 1242, Herman vs. Hubner; 1244, Polhemus vs. Bogart; 1246, Dahlman vs. Koehler; 1248, Clancy vs. Madigan; 1250, Chapman vs. Decker; 1252, Hamberger vs. Burgh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1107, Fultane vs. Augusta; 1213, Strauss vs. Meachen; 1217, Jacobs vs. Werthheimer; 1219, Dimock vs. Cummings; 1221, Wolf vs. Jacoby; 1222, King vs. Moritz; 1223, Roy vs. Virginia and Tennessee Air-line Railroad Company; 1227, Jones vs. Chase; 1229, Keller vs. George; 1231, Derr vs. Wood; 1235, Retall vs. Fielder; 1237, Allen vs. Mears; 1239, Murphy vs. Deporen; 1241, Funch vs. Sacks; 1243, Feldman vs. Reidy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1342, Jessup vs. Weiner; 1103, Henderson vs. Cummins; 1680, Davidson vs. Bromberg; 1681, Alborda vs. Trajillo; 1682, McLoagan vs. Martin; 1683, Atwar vs. Fuller; 1684, Kemmeier vs. Pfannenschlog; 1685, Mellick vs. Dearing; 1686, Dorn vs. Helfrell; 1687, Fleicke vs. Ebel; 1688, Wittern vs. Heine; 1689, United States Confection Company vs. Bliss; 1690, Bohler vs. Underhill; 1691, Eastman vs. Delaplaine; 1753, Schiele vs. Oelbermann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Christopher Foley and George Smith, burglary; James Dalton, burglary; John Quinn, burglary; John H. Miller, felonious assault and battery; James William Moore, felonious assault and battery; James Olvany and William Smith, grand larceny; David Willis, grand larceny; Henry Martin, grand larceny; Richard Morris, grand larceny; Thomas Braden, grand larceny; Thomas Sheppard, grand larceny; Henry Lee, forgery.

The Case of William M. Tweed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Noah Davis, District-Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the trial of William M. Tweed was set down for that day. He was informed, however, that the physical condition of one of the counsel for the defense, who was engaged in the Stokes case, was such that he required delay. Mr. Tremain was in a similar condition consequent upon his labors in the trial just concluded, and as he was to continue to be associated with the District-Attorney in the prosecution of Tweed, he asked that the case be adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning. The application was acceded to, and the Court adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union...	79¾	400 Ohio & Miss.......	48⅜
200 do........	79⅝	500 do........	48⅜
100 do.......c.	79⅝	100 do.......c.	48⅜
100 do........	79⅝	400 do.......b3.	48⅜
200 do........	79⅝	300 do........	48⅜
300 do........	79⅝	100 do.......c.	48⅜
200 do........	79⅝	100 do........	48⅜
100 do.......c.	79⅝	100 do.......c.	48⅜
100 do........	79⅝	400 Rock Island.......	111
100 do.......c.	79⅝	300 Bos., H. & Erie...	7⅛
200 do........	79⅝	2400 do........	7
300 Pacific Mail....	73⅞	400 do.......c.	6⅞
100 do........	73⅝	400 do........	6⅞
400 do........	73¾	900 do........	7
200 do........	73¾	100 do........	7⅛
200 do.......s3.	73¾	300 do.......s3.	7⅛
500 do........	73⅞	100 do........	7⅛
200 do........	73⅞	100 do........	7⅛
300 do........	73⅞	500 do........	7⅛
100 do........	73	200 Lake Shore......	96⅜
200 do........	73¾	100 do........	96⅜
300 do........	73¾	600 do.......c.	96⅜
100 do.......s3.	73¾	300 do........	96⅜
100 do........	73¾	400 do........	96⅜
100 do........	73	200 St. Paul.......s3.	54
700 do........	73¾	400 C., C. & I. C.......	37½
600 N. Y. Cen. & H...	99⅞	400 do........	37⅜
300 do........	99⅞	900 do........	37⅜
1100 Union Pacific...	38⅞	100 do.......b10.	37⅞
100 do.......c.	38⅞	400 do.......b3.	37⅞
100 do........	38⅞	500 do........	37⅞
200 Erie Railroad....c.	63⅞	100 do........	37⅞
100 do........	63¼	400 do........	37⅜
100 Tol. & Wabash....	74⅞	600 do........	37⅜
100 do........	74½	300 do.......c.	37⅞
100 do........	74½	100 do........	38
200 do.......s3.	74⅛	200 do........	38
100 do.......c.	74⅛	300 do.......s3.	38
100 do........	74⅛	300 do........	37⅞
200 do.......b3.	74⅜	100 do........	38

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	113⅞	11,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, old....	79⅞	100 U. S. Express.....	80½
4,000 do....	80	30 Am. M. U. Ex......	69
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new...	80	300 Harlem Railroad..	114⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s....	93	500 Erie Railroad....	63⅞
1,000 do...b. c...b3.	92⅞	100 do........	63⅞
20,000 Va. 6s, Consol...	54	800 do..bet. call.	63⅞
2,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	95	1400 do........	63⅞
6,000 Erie 1st....b. c..	101	100 do.......s3.	63⅞
1,000 Erie 5th......	92¾	300 do.......s30.	61⅞
10,000 West. Pac. bds.	89¾	300 do........	63⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	87¾	500 do........	63⅞
1,000 do........	87⅞	200 do........	63
1,000 do........	88	700 do........	63⅞
22,000 do........	87⅞	300 do........	63⅞
1,000 do........	87¾	300 do.......s3.	63⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	80	400 do........	63⅞
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	83⅞	10 Mich. Central...s3.	110
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con.	92⅞	1000 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	96⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. Cons.	91	300 do.......c.	96⅞
6,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	100	200 do........	96⅞
6,000 M. & St P. 7s, G.	95⅞	600 do........	96⅞
3,000 C., C. & L. C. 2d.	72⅞	500 do.......b3.	97
3,000 Tol., Peo. & W.		300 do........	97
1st, W. Div...	90	1600 do........	96⅞
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st.	44⅞	100 Panama......b. c.	130
1,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st.	79⅞	100 N. Cen. Coal Co. b. c.	47⅞
25,000 L. & N. con., '98.	93	100 do........	47⅞
3,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10.	94⅞	400 Un. Pacific. b. c.	39
2,000 do........	94⅞	700 do........	39
5,000 N. Missouri 1st.	90	300 do........	39⅜
200 West. Un. Tel. b. c.	80	1100 do........	39
100 do.......c.	79⅞	1000 do........	38⅞
100 do........	80	400 Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	89⅞
100 do........	80	50 do..bet. call.	89⅞
100 do........	80⅜	200 do........	89⅞
100 do........	80⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	88
200 do........	80⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.... b. c.	110⅞
300 do........	80⅜	300 Mil. & St. P... b. c.	54⅞
100 do.......c.	80⅜	100 T., W. & W... b. c.	74⅞
100 do........	80⅜	100 do........	71⅞
100 do........	80⅜	100 do.......c.	74⅞
200 do........	80⅜	100 do........	74⅞
1000 do........	80⅜	100 do.......b3.	75
100 do........	80⅜	300 do........	75
100 do........	80⅜	200 do........	75⅜
100 do.......c.	80⅜	15 P., F. W. & C. G'd.	92⅞
100 do........	80⅜	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	66
100 do........	80⅜	200 do..bet. call.	66
1100 do........	80⅜	100 B., H. & E. b. c. b3.	7⅜
100 do........	80⅜	100 do.......b3.	7⅜
200 do........	80⅜	100 do........	7⅜
100 do........	80⅜	100 do........	7⅜
700 do........	80⅜	100 do........	7⅜
60 N. J. C. L. & Imp.	72	100 do........	7⅜
100 Mariposa L. & M...	16⅞	300 do........	7⅜
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	73⅞	700 do........	7⅜
200 do.......s3.	73⅜	100 do.......b3.	7⅜
300 do..bet. call.	73⅜	700 do........	7⅛
100 do........	73⅜	100 do.......c.	7⅜
100 do........	73⅝	100 do........	7⅜
200 do........	73¾	100 do........	7⅜
700 do........	73⅝	200 do........	7⅝
400 do.......s3.	73⅜	800 do.......b30.	8
300 do........	73⅜	400 do........	7⅜
100 do.......c.	73⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.. b. c.	48⅜
100 do........	73⅝	200 do........	48⅜
100 do.......c.	73⅜	100 Col., C. & I. C.. b3.	38
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	99⅞	200 do..bet. call.	38
300 do.......c.	99⅞	100 do.......s3.	37
200 do.......s3.	99⅝	1200 do........	37⅞
300 do........	99⅝	500 do........	38
200 do.......b30.	100	100 do........	38⅜
400 do........	99¾	100 do........	38¼
300 do........	99⅝	200 do.......s3.	38¼
100 do.......b3.	100	200 do.......s3.	38⅛
400 do........	100	10 Am. Ex. Bank......	111
700 do........	100⅛	30 Metropolitan B'k.	138
300 do........	100⅛	10 Fourth Nat. B'k.	109⅜
200 do........	100⅜	100 Quick. Min. Co....	46⅛
100 do.......c.	100⅛	100 Canton Co.......	102⅜
300 do........	100⅛	100 do........	102⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.	115⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	112
10,000 do........	115⅞	2,500 do........	112⅜
50,000 do.......b3.	115⅛	42,000 do........	113
20,000 do........	115⅛	3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅞
30,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	114⅞	5,000 do.......c.	113⅞
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	113⅞	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	112⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	114⅛		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

1000 Western Union..	80⅜	700 Erie Railroad.....	63⅛
100 do.......c.	80⅜	2200 do........	63⅛
600 Pacific Mail.....	73⅞	300 do.......s3.	63⅛
200 do........	73⅜	100 do.......s3.	63⅜
100 Michigan Central.	109⅜	1000 do........	63⅜
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	100⅛	1200 do........	63⅜
300 do........	100⅛	700 do........	63⅜
100 do.......s3.	100⅛	500 do........	63⅜
400 do.......c.	100⅛	255 C., C. C. & I.....	33⅜
400 do........	100⅛	100 St. Paul.....	54⅛
100 do.......s3.	100⅛	300 Han. & St. Jo.....	48⅜
200 do.......s3.	100⅜	100 do........	48⅜
200 do........	100⅜	200 do.......b3.	49
300 Lake Shore.....	96⅜	400 do........	49⅜
100 do.......b3.	97	100 do.......b30.	50
100 North-western..c.	83⅜	600 do........	49⅜
300 Bost., H. & E....s3.	7⅜	100 do.......s3.	49½
300 do........	7⅜	500 C., C. & I. C... b3.	38⅜
100 do.......c.	7⅜	200 do........	38⅜
100 do........	7⅜	800 do........	38⅛
100 Ohio & Miss.. b30.	49	800 do.......b3.	38⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, new..	80	1400 Erie Railroad.b.c.	63⅛
5,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan.		1000 do........	63½
and July......	21⅛	800 do........	63¾
20,000 Mis. State 6s....	93	200 do.......c.	63⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	79⅜	1100 do........	63⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	87⅝	100 do.......s3.	63⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.	104⅛	1200 do........	63⅜
5,000 Harlem 1st.....	100⅜	1000 do........	64
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	102⅛	1900 do........	63⅜
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st..	79⅜	200 do.......b3.	64
3,000 O. & M. C. B. b. c.	91⅛	200 Harlem Railroad..	114⅛
200 Canton Co.....b. c.	102	400 L. S. & M. So.. b. c.	96⅜
100 Am. Coal........	55	300 do.......b3.	96⅜
200 W. Un. Tel.... b. c.	80⅜	100 do.......s3.	96⅜
500 do........	80⅜	100 do.......c.	96⅜
200 do........	80⅜	100 do........	96⅜
100 do.......c.	80⅜	100 Panama... b. c. b10.	130
300 do........	80⅜	100 Un. Pac.... b. c. b3.	39⅛
100 do........	80⅜	100 do........	39⅜
100 do........	80⅜	600 do........	39⅛
100 Quick. Mining.....	46⅛	100 do.......b30.	39⅛
23 Adams Exp.......	94⅛	600 do........	39
100 do...b. c. s3.	94⅛	200 C. & Pitts. G'd....	89⅛
100 U. S. Exp.... b. c.	82	100 Chi. & R. I.... b. c.	110⅜
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co..	73⅜	200 Mil. & St. P... b. c.	54⅛
300 do.......b. c.	73⅜	100 T., W. & West. b. c.	75⅛
400 do........	73⅜	400 C., C. & I. C... b. c.	38⅜
200 do........	73⅜	500 do.......s3.	38⅜
100 do.......b3.	73⅛	100 do.......b3.	38⅛
1200 N. Y. C. & H. R. u. c.	100⅜	100 H. & St. Joseph...	49⅜
1200 do.......b3.	100⅛	200 do...bet. call.	49⅜
1400 do........	100⅛	100 do........	49⅜
600 do........	100⅜	300 do.......b3.	50
200 do........	100⅜	1000 do........	50
100 do.......b3.	100⅜	200 do.......b3.	50⅛
500 do........	100⅛	300 do........	50⅛
300 do........	100⅜	100 do........	50⅛
20 Mich. Cen.	110	200 do........	50
200 do..bet. call.	109	100 do........	49⅞
100 B., H. & Erie.. b. c.	7⅜	400 do........	49⅞
100 do.......s3.	7⅜	100 do........	50
300 do........	7⅜	300 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	71
300 do.......s3.	7⅜	200 do........	71⅛
100 Ohio & Miss... b3.	48⅜	100 do........	71
300 do..bet. call.	48⅜	192 D., Lack. & West.	93⅛
300 do.......b3.	48⅜	200 do........	93
100 O. & Miss. Pf.. b. c.	74⅜		

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$100,000 Reg. 6s, '81....	115⅛	100 Illinois Central R.	126
100,000 Coup. 6s, '81...	115⅛	200 Lake Shore R.....	96⅜
1700 Western Union..	80	100 do.......b3.	96⅜
300 do.......b3.	80	400 do........	96⅜
1400 do........	80⅛	300 do........	96⅜
200 do.......s3.	80	300 do........	96⅜
500 do........	80	100 do........	96⅛
600 do........	79⅞	200 do........	96⅛
2500 do........	79¾	200 do........	96⅛
100 do........	79⅞	500 do........	96⅛
600 do........	80	200 North-western Pf.	87⅜
100 do........	79⅞	200 Toledo & Wab. b3.	75
100 do........	79⅞	200 do........	74⅛
300 Canton Co.......	102⅜	100 do........	74⅛
100 Mar., L. & M. Pf.		300 Rock Island R....	110⅜
b60......	28	100 do........	110⅜
200 Pacific Mail......	73⅜	100 do........	110⅜
500 do........	73⅛	500 do........	110⅛
200 do........	73⅛	100 do........	110⅜
2700 do........	73	1200 do........	110
800 do........	72⅞	500 do........	109⅞
3000 do........	72¾	800 do........	109¾
900 do.......s3.	72⅞	800 do........	109⅞
1000 do........	72¾	200 do........	110
300 do........	72⅞	50 do........	110⅜
100 do.......s3.	72¾	300 do........	109⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H. b3.	100⅝	1300 do........	110
100 do........	100½	700 do........	110⅛
200 do........	100⅜	200 Kansas & Texas..	40
600 do........	100⅜	100 St. Paul Railroad.	53⅞
500 do.......b3.	100⅜	100 do........	54
700 do........	100⅜	400 Bos., Hart. & E...	7⅜
300 do........	100⅜	1100 do........	7½
100 do.......b3.	100⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. R....	48¾
100 do.......b3.	100⅛	500 do........	48⅝
100 do.......s3.	100⅛	600 do........	48⅛
100 do.......b5.	100⅜	100 do........	48⅜
200 do........	100⅜	2100 do........	48⅛
100 do.......s3.	100⅜	1200 do........	48⅛
500 do.......b3.	100⅜	100 do.......b3.	48⅛
400 do........	100⅜	600 do........	48⅛
200 do........	100½	100 do.......b3.	48⅜
1200 Erie Railroad....	63⅞	100 Hannibal & St. Jo.	49⅜
1100 do........	63¾	20 do........	48
100 do.......b3.	63½	100 do........	49⅛
200 do.......s3.	63⅞	100 Mich. Central....	109⅜
500 do........	63¾	600 C., C. & I. C.......	38⅛
1200 do........	63⅝	500 do.......s3.	38⅛
800 do........	63½	500 do........	38
700 do........	63⅝	200 do........	37⅞
300 do........	63¾	600 do........	37¾
100 Union Pacific R..	38⅞	1600 do........	37⅞
400 do........	39	100 do.......b3.	38
400 do........	38¾	1000 do........	38
1000 do........	38⅝	200 do........	38⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There is a further improvement in Money affairs today, without very decided ease in rates to the Brokers. The change is rather in favor of the amounts offered on temporary employment, at 7 ⅌ cent. Currency to 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Interest, strictly on call loan. The Banks are inclined to increase their Discounts to the merchants, to a partial extent, and are also, we believe, doing a little more on call loans than before the New Year. The demand for Money on Railroad Bonds and acceptances, and other outside operations, is larger than usual of late years at this season, and the slow sales of nearly all new Bonds render a resort, in many instances, to temporary expedients at extra rates of interest.

The sales of Gold are steady today at about 111⅞ ⅌ cent. The market is quiet, and the speculation in the Gold Room rather tame. There is a firmer feeling in Exchange on the basis of 109½@109⅝ ⅌ cent. for sixty days London. The Cable advices show a further improvement in the English and American funds in London, but the advantage of these quotations, on this side, is little, owing to the scarcity of our Public funds in the open market, not only of the Coupon Bonds, dealt in abroad, but of the Registered Stocks. In the State Bonds, Tennessees have recovered to 80 ⅌ cent., and there is a demand for Missouris at 93 ⅌ cent. ex-dividend, in anticipation of the probable investment of about $1,900,000 of the State School, now held in United States Stocks. The change is now before the Legislature, and is said to meet with warm approval. The debt-paying sentiment of the State is very strong, and the debt itself has been greatly reduced of late years, and in the present year $599,000 Bonds fall due and will be paid off. In the Railway Bonds there is some increase of sales of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the North Pacific Loans since the New Year. The Chesapeake and Ohio enterprise has been voted $1,750,000 subscription, in City Bonds, by the City of Cincinnati. On the Pacific and old Western Mortgages the investment orders at the Exchange Board improved.

In the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange today there was a firm feeling to the close of the Second Board, with a well-distributed buying demand of New-York Central, Western Telegraph, Erie, C., C. and Indiana Central, and Lake Shore, the prices generally in advance of the late quotations of Saturday. Later in the day there was something of a raid on the market, and prices yielded on most descriptions. The Common and Preferred Stocks of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road started up 1@2 ⅌ cent. today.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 6.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	111⅞	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	113⅞	114⅛
American Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅞	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111	110⅛
North-west Common	83	82⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅞	72⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77½
St. Paul Common	54	54
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅛
Western Union Telegraph	79⅛	79¾
Erie	62½	63⅛
Union Pacific	38⅛	38⅛
Lake Shore	96⅛	96⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	37⅞	38⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	74½
North-west Preferred	88½	87¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	49⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation in Stocks was feverish.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	113
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	115⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114
5-20 reg., '62	112⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	5-20 reg., '68	113⅞
5-20 reg., '64	112⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 coup., '64	112⅜	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	112⅜	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., '65	114⅛	5s coup., '81	111⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	112⅜	6s currency	112⅛

The above prices were especially advanced and closed firm late in the day. There was $100,000 Registered, 1881, sold at 115⅛, and $100,000 Coupon at 115⅛ ⅌ cent., ex January Dividend.

The London rumor circulated here last week about a reduction of the Half-Yearly Dividend on the Illinois Central (chiefly owned in England) to 3½ ⅌ cent., we have reason to state, has no foundation in anything that has occurred or is likely to occur with the management on this side. On the contrary, we have no doubt that the usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.* will be paid Feb. 1.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 18th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,185,466	Increase	£8,795
Public deposits	10,242,828	Increase	939,611
Other deposits	17,442,651	Decrease	898,103
Government securities	13,275,239	Increase	15,986
Other securities	17,964,420	Decrease	509,282
Notes unemployed	13,820,315	Increase	779,080

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,267,725, being a decrease of £142,835; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,844,492, showing an increase of £600,542 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year;

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£23,844,492	£24,935,288
Reserve	14,576,767	15,864,648
Notes in circulation	24,267,725	24,070,640
Rate of discount	5 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	92⅜	92⅛
French rentes	53f. 40c.	57f. 20c.

The Bowery Savings Bank pays interest at the rate of *Six* and *Five ⅌ cent.* per annum, on deposits entitled thereto.

The United States Life Insurance Company makes a very prompt and encouraging exhibit of its business prosperity through the past year. Its receipts from all sources in 1872 were $1,358,218, including $1,080,059 from premiums, $251,332 from interest, and $26,826 from profits on investments; and its disbursements, on all accounts, were $1,134,629, including $929,862 of dividends and payments to policy-holders, (of which $243,715 were on account of losses by deaths,) and $204,776 for running expenses, in all forms. The cash assets at the close of the year reached $3,940,999, against $3,717,410 at the close of 1871.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89¼ to 89½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realise at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 WALL-STREET, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana, and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ $500 REWARD.

LOST.—A large brown Envelope, marked "Foreign Collections," containing notes and drafts for out-of-town collection, to our order, without our indorsement, and of no value to any one but ourselves. The above reward will be paid for their return to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York City.

☞ **CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.**

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT **MIDLAND RAILROAD** NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 409,646 bushels; Corn, 256,063 bushels; Oats, 89,515 bushels; Rye, 28,167 bushels; Barley, 250,669 bushels; Peas, 222 bushels; Malt, 10,733 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 33,600 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Wheat, 14,747 bushels; Corn, 40,100 bushels; Oats, 26,600 bushels. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat stronger and advanced 2c.; sales, 3,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 52; 15,000 bushels Chicago No. 3 at $1 30; 700 bushels Chicago No. 2 at $1 42. Corn quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c. Oats active; sales on the track at 40c.; small lots of No. 2 Western at 40c.; Toledo No. 2, 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western, 85c.@90c.; State Two-rowed, 78c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Western, $1 16@$1 20; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Mess Pork, $12 50; Hams, 10c.@11c. Shoulders, 6c.@7c. Breakfast Bacon, 8c. Lard, 7¾c., in tierces, 8¼c. in tubs and kegs. Dried Beef, 16c. Beef Tongues, $8 ⅌ dozen. Yellow Grease, 6¼c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Flour dull and nominal, but held firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring nominal; sales of No. 2 do. at $1 22¾, spot; $1 24¾ seller February; No. 3 do., $1 06; Rejected, 94c.@96c. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 30¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 31¼c. seller February; Rejected, 28c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 24¼c. for No. 2. Rye quiet and weak, at 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley firm, at 65c.@65½c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions active and higher. Pork sold at $11 60, spot. Lard higher, at $7 10, spot; $7 50, seller March. Meats of all kinds firm and nominally advanced ¼c. Green Hams—Sales of 16-lb. averages at 7¼c.@7⅜c. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 3¾c. for Country Boxed; short Rib Middles at 5⅜c., loose. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 88½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 35@$4 40. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 14,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Clover-seed steady at $9 50@$10. Timothy-seed advanced to $3 75. Flax-seed wanted at $2 05. Flour firm, but less active; Extra Family, $7 50@$8; Iowa and Wisconsin, $8; large sales could not be made at the quotations; Minnesota, $8@$9. Wheat firm; Red Western, $1 95@$2; White, $2 05. Rye held at 95c. Corn steady; Yellow, 65c.@66c., old; 62c.@65c., new. Oats dull; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 51c. Pork—Old Mess sells at $13, new Mess, $13 75. Hams in pickle, 9½c.@10c. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 26c.@27c. Whisky steady at 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Flour steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $8 30 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels at 59c. and 2 cars at 60c. Barley unchanged; sales, 8,000 bushels up lake Canada at $1 02½. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 63c.; to Albany, 54c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, 83c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 71¼; Amber Michigan, $1 68½@$1 69; February, $1 73; No. 1 Red, $1 69½; No. 2 Red, $1 65; No. 3 Red, $1 55. Corn steady; High Mixed, 38c.; seller last half January, 38¼c.; May, 44½c.; Low-mixed, 37¾c.; Yellow, 38¼c. Oats—No. 2 quiet at 31½c. Clover-seed—Prime, $5.12½. Dressed Hogs, $4 40@$4 50. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Flour active; sales, 4,000 bbls. at last quotations. Grain unchanged. Live Hogs steady; heavy, $4; receipts of two days, 4,000 head. Provisions active and strong, with an advancing tendency. Pork, $12 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Hams, 13½c.@14c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose, for round lots; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—7¾c.@8c. for Tierce; 8¾c. for Keg. Whisky firm at 89c.@90c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 29⅜; No. 2 at $1 23¼. Oats firm and scarce; No. 2 at 24c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1 at 67c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 71c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 75; No. 2 do. at $1 70. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 37c.; No. 2 at 35c. Petroleum in good demand; Strained White, 22c.@22½c.; prime do., 23c.@23½c., for car lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton—Light inquiry; good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middlings, 19¼c.; Middlings, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 7,058 bales; gross, 8,471 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,526 bales; to the Continent, 6,191 bales; coastwise, 2,051 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 157,011 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅞@91⅞ for money, and 92@92⅛ for the account. American Securities firmer, and there is more doing; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 51.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States Bonds, 1867s, 93. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅞. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is lower than the Bank rate by 1½ ⅌ cent.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consuls closed at 91⅞c.@92c. for money, and 92⅛c. for the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 90⅜c.; Erie Railway Shares, 51¼c.

PARIS, Jan. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 53f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton—the market opened less firm; Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton unchanged; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of Cotton, November and December shipment, from Savannah or Charleston, at 10⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—Cumberland Cut, 35s. 6d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; of the sales 4,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The shipments from Bombay since the last report to the 6th inst., have been 1,400 bales.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. for Short Rib Middles. Common Rosin, 10s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 44s.@44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 15s.@£34 ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 43s. 6d.@44s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—Petroleum, 52½f. for fine Pale American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEAVIS & JACK'S SYSTEM OF BOOK-keeping, containing complete and simple instructions how to post, prove, and balance books correctly, with the least amount of labor, by which every trader may become his own book-keeper. Through our agent, FREDK. R. ANDERSON, Accountant, No. 5 Pine-st.

$1 50.—THE NURSERY.—A MONTH-LY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS. Superbly Illustrated. Send stamp for a sample number. Now is the time to subscribe.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
No. 36 Bromfield-st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 5th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, A good seamstress, wishes a situation as lady's maid, seamstress, or companion to an invalid lady; would be willing to take the entire care of one or two children or to teach the German language; good City reference. Call or address M. K., No. 180 2d-av.

ALL LADIES WISHING TO OBTAIN reliable and efficient German, French, English, Irish, and American help in any capacity, for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT NO. 4 UNION-SQUARE—A LARGE number of superior servants are in want of employment at moderate wages. This Company guarantees honest and competent help.

AT PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st. (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist in waiting; private or public; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat and tidy girls, competent and honest, with City references; some willing to do fine washing and ironing; others will sew, or fill up leisure time in minding children or waiting on a lady. Apply at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy, industrious American Protestant girl; is a good washer and ironer; is desirous of securing a good home at moderate wages; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or assist in washing, by a neat, tidy young German girl, who can do washing, chamber-work, and sewing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French, German, and English Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY YOUNG GIRL, in a respectable family, as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wilson and Willcox machines; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 7th-av., up one pair of stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl, as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 158 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable American Protestant woman, as chamber-maid and to assist in washing. Call at No. 657 2d-av., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL IN a private family to do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 37th-st.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant of young German; experienced, sober, careful; infant from birth or growing children; will do plain sewing; long City reference. To be seen till suited at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two sisters, Protestant, City only; will do the washing and ironing of a small family and the work of the house between them; City references for competency, honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs, Intelligence Office.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook, country preferred; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, brown gravies, game, desserts, &c.; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; can produce unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook in a private family, a short distance in the country; is first class at bread and pastry, and getting up desserts; is willing to do the coarse washing, if required; can be well recommended. Address No. 10 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY cook, with City references; does not bone or lard, but a good bread, pastry, and biscuit baker, and otherwise understands her business; no washing or ironing. To be seen at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy, respectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer and an excellent family cook; will be generally useful in a family; prefers a good home in the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO German girls, together preferred; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; both speak English; excellent references. Call at No. 606 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; excellent baker; good pastry and soups; full satisfaction; private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 341 East 18th-st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; has best City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a competent young woman; City reference; can do plain cooking, and is a good washer and ironer. Call at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, WITH the most unexceptionable City references; is not at all airish, and stays long in her places; wages not less than $25. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman as first-class cook; no objection to a large family; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, jellies, brown gravies, fish, game, &c.; first-class references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED and respectable woman as excellent family cook and baker; five years in her last place in the City; lived in the best families; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT COOK, who can do all kinds of cooking, French, German, and English; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st., first floor, French Office.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO colored women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as waitress and chamber-maid, or the two will do the work for a small family. Call or address No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY two respectable young girls, in a small private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Best city reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, for the country or City; she is a very good cook and baker; will wash; can do all kinds of family cooking nicely; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY cook, sober and honest; has City references for these qualities; will do the coarse washing and ironing. To be employed from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as good plain cook in a small family; good City reference. Call on Tuesday at No. 131 West 28th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking; boning, larding, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN, with good reference, wants a situation as good cook in a private family or boarding-house; can wash and iron well. Call at No. 69 6th-av., at the hall door.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS lived with the best City families; understands all kinds of cooking; best references. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., store, near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English, City or country, as first-class cook and laundress. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman as cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Call at No. 113 East 59th-st., second floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, including boning and larding; City or country; excellent references. Call at 206 East 26th-st., candy-store.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR A YOUNG GIRL as cook and laundress. Apply at No. 24 East 33d-st., her present employer's, who can be seen.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS BEST of City reference. Address B. K., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; reference from last place. Apply at No. 152 East 39th-st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class French cook, with the highest City references. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, as good plain cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; A first-class cook. Call at No. 457 West 42d-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN BE seen at her present employer's, No. 6 East 49th-st.

COLORED HELP

for every capacity, male and female, well recommended, at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COLORED SERVANTS,

Male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
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REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GENERAL SERVANT—COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a respectable Norwegian and wife; no children; speaks good English; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, build fires, wait on table, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH woman as housekeeper in a private family. Can be seen at No. 104 Lexington-av.

HOUSE-WORK, NURSE, OR CHAMbermaid.—By a neat, tidy young girl, lately landed; is willing to be generally useful in a family; a good home and $10 per month expected; good reference will be given. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended girl, a situation to do general housework or chamber-maid; to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen until engaged at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, neat, and tidy German girl, a situation in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook. Call for three days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTable Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday at her present employer's, No. 15 West 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French lady's maid; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; good references. Call at No. 430 4th-av.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE

PREVIOUS TO TAKING OUR

SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

According to our usual custom, previous to our semi-annual Stock-taking, we announce a Closing-out Sale and a GENUINE REDUCTION of PRICES in EVERY DEPARTMENT. We assure our Customers and the public generally that POSITIVE BARGAINS can be secured by all who patronize our establishment during the sale.

SUITS.

In Suits and Costumes of SILK, ALPACA, and WINTER STUFFS, unparalleled reductions have been made; and in many instances, serviceable, seasonable garments will be sold at prices little above the USUAL CHARGE for MAKING and TRIMMING.

In SILKS we offer a choice assortment for EVENING and STREET wear, in all the finest shades and tints.

Our line of DRESS GOODS has been so REDUCED in PRICE as to invite the special attention of purchasers; while our large stock of REMNANTS will be disposed of at LESS than HALF COST.

We are also offering BOYS' SUITS, for SCHOOL WEAR or DRESS, at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION from former prices. As these Suits are well made, and in exceeding good taste, they should secure the attention of buyers.

In the GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, besides our usual full assortment of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Scarfs, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Under-wear, &c., &c., will be found an elegant assortment of DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS, and CAPS, which will be disposed of at a GREAT REDUCTION.

As this sale will be for THIRTY DAYS ONLY, parties desiring to secure BONA-FIDE BARGAINS ought to avail themselves of the opportunities here offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young person as maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; excellent references. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a Protestant woman of thirty; is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR PROfessed laundress; sober and reliable; understands her business in all its branches thoroughly; City references from best families. To be seen at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-rate laundress; understands French fluting, polishing, and can do up clothes in the best style; best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD WASHER WISHES to have washing at her house; gentlemen's, ladies', and family washing; best of City reference given. Address M. N., No. 343 East 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN solicits washing and ironing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 152 East 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse for a baby or of growing children; is a good plain seamstress; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; will be highly recommended by last lady with whom she lived. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE, NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a very respectable young woman and first-class seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; young or growing children or invalids; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAREFUL, NEAT, tidy young Protestant girl; is very kind to children; is a good, plain sewer; will give good recommendations as to honesty, capacity, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO take care of children or a baby; understands embroidery and dressing children's hair; excellent City reference. Call for two days at 166 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse, and is capable of caring for it from birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 521 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, as nurse; best City and country reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., third floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, as nurse and to assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, and genteel young woman; a competent dress-maker and thorough seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's garments; an expert operator; will wait on a lady, take care of children, or do light chamber-work; City references. To be employed from the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; expert hair-dresser; best City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROfessed waitress; understands the care of silver and making salads perfectly; is neat and tidy about her work, genteel looking, and has City references from leading families. Apply at the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF long experience. Apply or address J. A., No. 452 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., for two days, (hardware-store.)

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and groom; understands horses, harness, carriages, and driving in first-class style; is careful, sober, and obliging; understands gardening and milking if required; eight years' undoubted references. Address G., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY SINGLE man; would be found sober and obliging, willing to work; permanent place preferred to high wages; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address, for few days, THOMAS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—(ENGLISH;) THOROUGHLY understands his business; experienced City driver; disengaged in consequence of the family going to Europe; first-class City reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, Dickel's Riding Academy, 5th-av. and 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class coachman; City or country; unexceptionable City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Parties desiring a reliable man will do well to apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway; ask for P. S.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best references. Address for two days James D., Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman; is a sober, steady, and industrious groom, and careful driver; willing and obliging; can give three years' reference. Address P. W., No. 127 East 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man, as coachman; can drive four-in-hand, tandem or unicorn; can be well recommended. Address J. B., at saddler's, 7 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

FARMER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS farmer, or would take a coachman's position; best of reference. Address J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlishman, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended, desires early employment. Address Isaac John Jones, care of Messrs. Bullocke & Locke, No. 191 Church-st.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENty years of age, desires a situation on a farm to learn, with expectation to purchase; has had one year's experience, and is of good habits; expects to be one of the family. Address Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business perfectly; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 10 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Englishman, in a gentleman's establishment, as private waiter; has first-class recommendations. Address B. B., Waiter, for two days, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, who can care cattle, horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean windows, black boots, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE American man; can take care of horses, drive, milk, and will be generally useful about a gentleman's place. Call or address C. L., No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ADDRESS to represent an Association among the leading members of the Bar of this City: to a person who can give satisfaction, a liberal arrangement will be made. Address BARCLAY, Box No. 5,774 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 50 West 11th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT and HENRY M. RINEHART, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, David Walter Scott and Henry M. Rinehart: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifteen dollars, ($1,015,) with interest from the 29th day of November, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
d24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, David Walter Scott: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, ($945,) with interest from the 17th day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN,
d24-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—OLIVER F. BLEAKNEY, plaintiff, against EDWARD VAN VOORHIS and Charlotte W. Van Voorhis, his wife, Amelia E. Burns and William J. Burns, her husband, Asa C. Brownell and Caroline F. Brownell, his wife, Edwin Sherman and Louisa A. Sherman, his wife, Sylvester Bissell and Catharine E. Bissell, his wife, and G. H. Parkhurst, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 391 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1872.

B. S. MOREHOUSE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d24-law6wTu* No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 89 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM,
ja7-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, supply, at low prices, all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Diaries, and Printing.

BRUSHES, &C.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 335 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPER.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS—$10, WORTH $25; LADIES' HATS, Seal-skin Sets, $5 to $10; Mink, Sable, Alaska great bargains. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Don't make mistake. Save this.

PRINTING.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A NEWSPAPER OR Magazine wanted to print; material new, prices low; best references. Address F. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. R. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS—Mlles. Aimée and Bonelli, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lefingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Our readers may rely on obtaining from the TIMES, this Winter, full, early, and trustworthy information of all that is of interest in affairs at the State capital. The session of the Legislature will be an important one. Its proceedings will be clearly and promptly explained, and in regard to them we shall not vary from the rule of impartial accuracy enjoined on all our correspondents. From this morning's dispatches it will be seen that the representatives of the Republican Party in the Assembly are entirely harmonious in the choice of Mr. CORNELL as Speaker, and of ex-Senator O'DONNELL as Clerk. They would be equally united in the choice of Mr. CONKLING as United States Senator, if the members of the State Senate were present to join in the decision.

The appointment of Mr. JOHN FOLEY as Deputy Chamberlain, brings the controversy between the Controller and the Chamberlain to a crisis. Mr. F. A. PALMER holds that, under the law of 1866, he has the power of appointing his subordinates, and he has, on this assumption, made an appointment, never officially recognized, of his nephew, Mr. W. B. PALMER, of the Tenth National Bank, as his deputy. Mr. GREEN, sustained by the opinion of Attorney-General BARLOW and other able counsel, holds that the charter of 1870 repealed the second section of chapter 628 of the laws of 1866. That charter reduces the Chamberlain's office to the position of a simple bureau in the Department of Finance, thereby giving the Controller the power of appointing the Chamberlain's subordinates. That power has been first exercised in appointing Mr. FOLEY as Deputy Chamberlain. There is some pretty active work to be done in letting light into this PALMER preserve of official jobbery, and a better man could hardly have been selected for doing it.

We publish this morning a very large installment of the testimony in the Credit Mobilier case, including Mr. AMES' own story. Mr. AMES makes it perfectly clear that he wished to interest Congressmen in his scheme for the sake of their influence, believing they would look after their own business better than after that of other people. His relations with Messrs. BLAINE, DAWES, and the others mentioned in MCCOMB's list were evidently in no-wise secret, and were regarded by them and him as a matter of individual business. Meanwhile, the House has ordered the investigation to be conducted "without secrecy," though Mr. POLAND, the Chairman of the Committee, gave very fair reasons for its course; and the House has also passed a resolution directing the President to sue the Credit Mobilier for the default of interest by the Pacific Union Company, which looks more virtuous and enthusiastic than effective.

Controller GREEN has made one step toward City and County consolidation without the aid of the Legislature. He has abolished the County Auditor's office, and made Mr. EARLE, who was the head of that Bureau, "general Auditor of Accounts,"—a position in which the results of recent decisions sustaining the supervisory power of the Finance Department will afford him plenty of work, and where, even after the most thorough reorganization of the Departments, he may aid in saving the City many thousands of dollars per annum. The untrustworthy character of the certification of claims against the City by the existing class of purchasing clerks and others, can only be appreciated by those who have taken the trouble to examine the audit records of the Controller's Office.

Are we going to adopt a plan for specie payments? Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, introduced a measure for that purpose yesterday, which has the merit of taking the bull by the horns. He proposes to resume May 1, 1874, and to get ready to do so: 1. By receiving greenbacks on deposit, and issuing for them notes bearing interest at 3 65-100 per cent., which may be used by the banks as reserve to the extent of one-half the amount required. 2. By allowing greenbacks to be used in payment of duties; and 3. By borrowing, if necessary, two hundred and fifty millions of gold, on twenty-year six per cent. bonds, at par, to be used solely in redeeming the notes. This may be called the heroic method of dealing with the paper-money disease.

It is to be hoped that Brooklyn is pleased with the honor bestowed upon her, yesterday, by her Municipal Legislature, in electing as their President Mr. JNO. M. CLANCY, of the Fifth Ward. By the Charter of Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Aldermen is Acting Mayor in the absence of the elected Mayor. He is, in other respects, a conspicuous and important personage in local politics. Mr. CLANCY's qualifications for the position have already been described. They are such that the city is disgraced by his election. It is noteworthy that he controlled the full regular Democratic vote in the Board. Mayor POWELL hopes that the Legislature will be guided by the Common Council in its course toward the city; but such a beginning does not invite confidence in that body.

The Mayor's Message.

After some years' experience of the dreary drivel which Tammany used to dignify with the title of official messages, it is no slight relief to come into contact with the robust energy and straight-forward, manly common sense which distinguish every paragraph of the Inaugural Message of Mayor HAVEMEYER. The Mayor knows exactly what the situation requires of him, and he describes it with an amount of vigor and clearness which leave nothing to be desired. The people elected him as an uncompromising advocate of Reform, and Mr. HAVEMEYER intimates, in language which nobody can misunderstand, the way in which he proposes to carry out his election pledges into official practice. The message will not please the office-holders nor the trading politicians. It is full of bluff, outspoken reminders that the time for running the local Government of the City as a political machine is over, and that the time has come when the people's money must be spent for the people's benefit. It is such a message as will be cordially appreciated and indorsed by the vast majority of this community, whose sole interest in City affairs consists in seeing them ably and economically managed. It is to the support of this class that the Mayor must look to sustain his administration and to approve his policy.

The practical recommendations of the Mayor's message the readers of the TIMES, at least, are fully prepared to appreciate. Nearly all of these recommendations have received frequent elucidation in our columns, and in struggling to carry them out the Mayor may count on our consistent support. The Mayor urges the immediate removal of the vicious distinction between City and County business; he calls for some salutary restraints to be placed upon the almost irresponsible power of the Departments; he pleads forcibly and well for the restoration of the executive and legislative branches of the Government to their true function and relationship; and he condemns any legislation calculated to weaken individual responsibility and to deprive the citizens of New-York of the right to manage their own affairs. Mayor HAVEMEYER holds that all administrative changes ought to tend in the direction of greater simplicity. He points out the anomalous kind of machinery by which the taxation for the present year has, practically, been fixed, and recommends the Legislature to help him in constituting a new Board of Apportionment, on which two executive officers should not be allowed to pass on their own estimates, and which may save the tax-payers from a prospective addition of about eight per cent. to last year's taxes. The Mayor indorses the salutary principle that all heads of Departments, and the Chamberlain also, should be subject to removal "for cause" by the appointing power, and that the Mayor himself should be in like manner subject to removal by the Governor.

Coming down to administrative details, Mayor HAVEMEYER advocates the contract system for public works, instead of that always expensive and frequently demoralizing and inefficient plan which permits the heads of Departments to employ thousands of laborers, many through political agents, and largely for political ends. After condemning the practice of adding the cost of minor descriptions of public works to the burden of our permanent debt, instead of charging it to the expenses of the year, the Mayor points the moral of this position by citing some suggestive figures in regard to the enormous increase of local indebtedness. This naturally leads to a well-merited commendation of the way in which Controller GREEN has discharged his arduous and thankless labor of the last fifteen months. The personal relations of Mr. HAVEMEYER to the appointment of Mr. GREEN may partially account for the warmth of his indorsement of that official's administration, and the unmistakable emphasis with which he announces that he will stand by him in every essential point of his policy. But such expressions are mainly due to a perception of the priceless nature of the services which Mr. GREEN has rendered to this community, and they will unquestionably be echoed by many thousands of our citizens, in humble as well as in exalted positions.

Any one who fancies that we have treated Chamberlain PALMER somewhat roughly would do well to study the unceremonious way in which Mayor HAVEMEYER disposes of him and his fine-spun theories. Our long crusade against the Armory swindles gets a fresh push forward from the Mayor, and the strictures frequently made in these columns upon the unproductive character of many of the public markets receive a brief and pointed restatement. There may be some question as to the fitness of discussing any project for Rapid Transit for which the aid of the City may be invoked. There can be none about the urgent necessity of agitating for a more equitable distribution of State taxation. Admitting that there are ten country legislators pledged to perpetuate the existing system to one New-York or Brooklyn representative who has an interest in changing it, there can surely be some redress obtained by persistent agitation against a swindle so gross as that which compels these twin cities to pay more than half the aggregate annual taxation of New-York State.

As an instrument in suggesting the proper legislation for this City, Mr. HAVEMEYER thinks that the Common Council ought to resume its former place. There is a good deal of propriety in this suggestion, especially since we have not, for years, had Aldermanic Boards which contained so many respectable and trustworthy men. Both the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have already shown, in their selection of Presidents, that they are determined to improve on the example of their predecessors. If their subsequent action should be dictated by the same spirit to which we owe the election of Messrs. VANCE and WADE, the community and the Legislature alike will be prepared to listen with respect to any recommendations for charter amendment indorsed by the Common Council.

Bowles Brothers.

The creditors of the Paris branch of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. are quite as indignant as are the defrauded clients of the London house. The former held a meeting on the 17th of December, at which the report of a committee appointed to assist in realizing the assets of the firm was read. The Committee asserted that "the business of the bank had been conducted without any capital whatever." That no part of the nominal capital had ever been paid into the bank, except a sum of sixty thousand dollars paid by Mr. APPLETON, the special partner of the concern, who, however, subsequently withdrew all but eighteen hundred dollars of that amount. It appears, moreover, that it had been the easy practice of Messrs. BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., during a large part of their business career, to keep no regular books. As the Messrs. BOWLES had no capital, and as their business largely consisted of pawning property left with them for safe-keeping, it probably did not seem necessary to them to keep any other record of their proceedings than the pawn-tickets, receipts, and like acknowledgments of those who had advanced money upon the misappropriated property. Mr. APPLETON is evidently a man who looks well to his own interests. In addition to securing all but eighteen hundred dollars from the wreck which followed after his withdrawal of his share of the capital, he has, since the failure, collected the entire funds and property of the Boston and New-York houses—if the Paris Committee reports truly. He will thus probably suffer no loss of money from his connection with BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

The Paris branch of this interesting firm was under the management of Mr. WILLIAM BOWLES, a brother of Mr. CHARLES BOWLES—who left London for the benefit of his health just before the collapse of the firm—and also of Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, late of Newgate Prison. At the meeting of the Paris creditors, an American lady, Mrs. JANE GRAY SEAVER, told what she knew of Mr. WILLIAM BOWLES. On arriving in Paris she had a draft for five thousand francs on BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., and a letter of credit on BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. The latter she left in the safe-keeping of Mr. WILLIAM BOWLES, who strongly advised her to take that course. A few days afterward she called at the bank, and desired to draw four hundred francs on account of her draft on BOWLES BROTHERS. Mr. WILLIAM BOWLES paid her this sum, and she afterward discovered that he had charged it upon her letter of credit, thus avoiding the unpleasant expense of cashing any part of her draft on the firm of which he was the excellent head. It is thus clear that, while the London house had the advantage of a manager in the person of Mr. ROBERT BOWLES, who permitted his clients to be robbed in consequence of his utter ignorance of the affairs of his house, the Paris branch was managed by one who knew altogether too much of the tricks by which a banker can defraud those who confide in his honesty and honor.

The information so far obtained of the way in which the Paris and London branches of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. managed to conduct business upon no capital, and to raise funds by pledging securities intrusted to their safe-keeping, is of so interesting a character that the public would be gratified to learn if the same inexpensive method of financiering was practiced by the New-York and Boston houses. It is possible that the astute conduct of Mr. APPLETON, in attaching the entire property of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO. here and in Boston may prevent the public from learning the facts in regard to the latter branches of the concern. It is hardly probable, however, that Mr. APPLETON can escape all responsibility for the disgraceful failure of the firm.

A Science Station in the Centre of the Continent.

The Weather Bureau has recently planted a station at Fort Garry, Manitoba, from which, doubtless, many observations of great value in climatology will be made. This scientific observatory is on the fiftieth parallel of latitude, and is almost precisely in the centre of the continent, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red River of the North. The early explorations of the French and English, and the later travels of RICHARDSON and Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, have furnished invaluable data of the climate and physical geography of the great belt stretching from Lake Winnepeg to British Columbia. But the oft-proposed construction of a Canadian Pacific Railway, and the rapid progress of our own Northern Pacific line, invest the central latitudes of the continent with the interest of an accurate study.

The valleys of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine lie on the extreme eastern margin of the mild Pacific climate, and in that remarkable zone where (so contrary to our experience on the Atlantic side of the country) the westerly winds, bearing the warmth of the great ocean, give soft and genial weather. Fort Garry is the eastern terminus of the proposed iron road to British Columbia, and is also of commercial importance as the centre of the Hudson's Bay fur trade.

There was a time when it was contended that a railroad to the Pacific was impossible. The construction of the Union Pacific Road, and the early and assured completion of the Northern Pacific, render it highly probable that at no distant day the Canadian intercoeanic road will be seriously undertaken. For low altitude, the Northern Pacific line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound has the advantage over all routes, either projected or possible, (not excepting the Texan or extreme southern,) and, following the course of the Upper Missouri, the Yellowstone and Columbia River beds, will prove, as a rival, the greatest obstacle to the success of the Canadian Pacific, if it is ever built. But nature has interposed no barrier to such a work from Fort Garry to Vancouver's Island that may not be easily overcome. The only question as to the wisdom of the Canadians laying such a road is whether the agricultural conditions of the country and its material development would reward the investment of their large capitalists. All the reports of travelers in the high North American parallels agree that as far north as Fort Liard, 60° north latitude, the cereals, especially wheat, are cultivated with a profitable yield. The isothermal of New-York, drawn across the continent, passes through Lake Winnepeg and Fort Simpson nearly a thousand miles north of the commercial centre of the United States, while the Valley of the Saskatchewan has very nearly the Summer and grain-ripening temperatures of Paris and Brussels.

The extension of the Signal Service observations to the centre of the continent, in Manitoba, will insure the collection of systematic and accurate data for clearing up the climatology of these inland territories to the masses of all countries, and not only settle the railroad problem, but open the way for their early and populous settlement.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

Such weather as we have experienced for the past week is not conducive to rapid ferry travel, and the people of Brooklyn are naturally longing for the day when the East River Bridge shall be completed. This result once accomplished, the chief drawback to the prosperity of Brooklyn will be removed, and eligible residences and building sites there will be almost as much in demand as they are in this City. It will be some years, however, before the bridge can be completed, and in the meantime the Ferry Company can do much to improve the facilities of travel between the two cities. The gates which have been erected at the Fulton and Wall-street Ferries were intended to keep persons from jumping after the boats, and thus endangering their lives; but the means provided for rescuing any one who falls into the dock are still insufficient, or not so placed as to be promptly made available.

The general management of the Fulton and Wall-street Ferries is as good as can be reasonably expected. In ordinary weather, a sufficient number of commodious boats is run at regular and short intervals. On the other ferries under the control of the Union Company, there is too little regard for the convenience of the traveling public. This is especially the case at the Hamilton Ferry, although it is the most profitable but one of all the ferries. The boats are run with a most uncomfortable irregularity, which entirely upsets any attempt at making a close calculation of the time necessary to effect the crossing. The boats are supposed to start at certain fixed times, but are as often a few minutes before as after that time, and all without any apparent cause or necessity. A similar state of irregularity and uncertainty is found at the South Ferry.

One reason for this uncertainty is doubtless that inexperienced pilots are given boats on these ferries, so that they may learn their duties where mistakes are less likely to lead to accident than in the contracted space of the East River at the Wall or Fulton-street crossing. To hurry these novices, and compel them to make trips on time, might lead to accident, but the business public should not be detained each day while tyros are taking their first lessons in pilotage. Another complaint against some of these ferries is that the number of boats is reduced in the evening at 6 o'clock, just as the demand for accommodation is the greatest. An hour later a boat might be laid off without inconvenience, but the Company's practice in this matter seems to be to make the public conform to its uncertain rules, instead of itself conforming to the needs of the community. Every ferry should be run as promptly on time as a railroad, and the Union Ferry Company ought to adhere strictly to this policy on all the ferries under its control. Such a valuable franchise as that of the Brooklyn ferries should be managed in the interest of the general public, and if the present holders find they cannot give greater accommodations for the rates now charged, they will find plenty of capitalists ready to relieve them of their leases, and to agree to afford the accommodation now wanting on both the South and Hamilton Ferries.

The Injured "Tribune."

Yesterday the *Tribune* for the first time denied that JAY GOULD has any share in the proprietorship of that paper. Let it have the benefit of that denial. Most people will conclude that had the *Tribune* made this explanation in the first instance, it would have been a more business-like proceeding than asking other papers to deny a charge which it carefully refrained from denying itself. The *Tribune* used a bullying tone toward its contemporaries, but was very careful not to say what it thought proper to publish yesterday. During our fight with Tammany, many of our contemporaries (including the *Tribune*) said or insinuated that we had "sold out" to TWEED and SWEENY. We took the trouble to deny that statement, although the course of the paper might have been deemed a sufficient answer to it.

That a journal which has so recently whitewashed JAY GOULD, and which has declared that the public can now "afford to dismiss his case," should consider it a libel to have JAY GOULD associated with its proprietorship, affords rather a curious instance of moral confusion. JAY GOULD's character is bad enough, but no one but the "Professor of Journalism" has supposed that it would be a libel in law to allege that he owned stock in a newspaper.

The second libel complained of by the *Tribune* is the statement that its circulation had sunk to 20,000 on the daily, and 90,000 on the *Weekly*. What authority the Brooklyn *Union* had for making this statement we do not know; but when the *Tribune* says that the "circulation of the *Tribune* is nearly or quite double what they assert"—that is, 40,000 on the daily, and 180,000 on the *Weekly*—we have good reasons for believing that it asserts that which it cannot support in Court, and we are prepared to show our grounds for that belief. We do not know what are the actual figures, but we *do* know that we have received thousands of letters from former subscribers to the *Tribune*, declaring that they have abandoned that journal, and turned over their subscriptions to us; and we have not the slightest doubt that the circulation of the *Tribune* must have fallen off immensely since Jan. 1, 1871. We shall see whether its books—if it keeps any—will disprove that statement. We will produce the letters from its subscribers proving that we have reasonable grounds for expressing the opinion for which we hold ourselves responsible.

For the rest, let it be observed that the first alleged "libel" appeared in the Brooklyn *Union* on the 27th December, and was not republished by us till the 30th—thus allowing ample time for the *Tribune* to have made any explanation it thought proper. It is now trying to get itself "talked about," and gain notoriety, which may in part compensate it for the losses it has sustained through its base treachery to the Republican Party last Summer. It slandered every Republican who refused to support HORACE GREELEY, and discredited every principle for which HORACE GREELEY had previously contended. For this shameless treachery it has not been forgiven, and never will be; and, therefore, it proposes to attract public attention by actions for libel. We shall not carry on any controversy with it on the subject, but merely inform it that our lawyers will at once accept service of papers on our behalf.

MINOR TOPICS.

A curious picture of the Caxton Building in which the seven wretched bindery girls were burned, is afforded by the testimony before the Coroner's jury, yesterday. The fire started in the press-room, which was hung about with sheets of loose paper; in the midst of these, with the gas burning, boys were at work cleaning the large engine. There was a sudden flash, and the room was wrapped in flames. At the top of the building were the bindery girls, and between them and the ground the only avenues of escape were the stairways, and one rickety stretch of fire-escape. Evidently this inquest is to make some profitable reading for legislators. To them we would suggest that to make employers responsible in damages for injury, in cases of such gross neglect of safety will be a practical step in the right direction.

Judge DALY has denied the injunction by which the stage companies hoped to break up Mr. BERGH's Society. He holds that to enjoin Mr. BERGH's officers from making any further arrests because the companies' horses are now in good condition would be absurd. He has, however, granted an order defining the duties of the officers under the law in a very sensible manner.

The Fire Commissioners have ordered an immediate investigation into the condition of all theatres, factories, and other buildings, in which large numbers of people habitually gather. The burning of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of the Fourteenth-street Circus, and of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, has attracted public attention to the danger from fire to which persons who frequent places of amusement, and women and children who are crowded together in school-houses and manufactories, are exposed. The proposed investigation is an excellent thing, provided it can be made to produce any improvement in the condition of the buildings examined. If, however, it has no other result than that which followed the Fire-Marshal's investigation into the dangerous condition of the Fourteenth-street Circus, when he found that certain changes were necessary, which, however, he could not compel the lessees to make, the proposed investigation will be little more than a farce. The Fire Commissioners must enforce the measure which they find necessary, if their investigation is to accomplish any good purpose.

Gold is a specialty of California, but most people will be astonished to learn that California gold exists in other deposits than those of the gulches and quarts hills of the Golden State. Recently, an inn-keeper in Switzerland undertook to carve a California ham, and discovered, deep down in the porcine strata, a nugget of pure gold of the size of a walnut. This discovery may give a new direction to the efforts of gold hunters, and we may yet live to see pig-gold quoted from the bills of lading of California snips. The mining of California hams, if carried on to any great extent, will, of course, greatly increase the price of pork; but if it proves to be as successful as the pearl fishery, we shall soon look upon the pig precisely as we do upon the pearl oyster—as only the worthless envelope covering the precious deposit within. Probably those gentlemen who formed a company to collect the diamonds and rubies of Arizona will lose no time in forming a pig-mining gold company, and proceed to pre-empt all the wild pigs of California.

Near Bainbridge, Ohio, there is said to be a remarkable hill, from the summit of which issues a constant cloud of smoke. No one imagines that a volcano would have the temerity to begin operations without a license from the townsfolk of Bainbridge, and it is therefore believed that the hill is on fire, and will continue to burn for an indefinite period. Now, the proper thing for the Bainbridge people to do, is not to discuss the possible means of extinguishing the fire, but to boldly proceed to utilize it by laying pipes to conduct the hot air through the neighboring counties. By this means they can not only warm their villages without the expense of fuel, but can revolutionize the climate, and expel Winter from the entire neighborhood. The hill is a large one, and will burn for years to come, and the people of Bainbridge will be the envy of the entire country.

In the annual report of the State finances of New-Jersey, there appears an item which should not escape the attention of the New-York Legislature—"Surplus earnings of State Prison, $20,000." Under Democratic management, the earnings of the convicts at Sing Sing Prison have fallen considerably below the expenditures for maintenance, a result due to extravagance and a stupid contract system. There is really no reason why all our prisons should not only be self-sustaining, but prove a source of revenue to the State. It has frequently occurred, within the past few years, that as many as two hundred and fifty convicts have remained without remunerative occupation for months at a time. When they have been employed, the contractors paid no more than forty cents per day for their labor, while their support cost the State sixty-two and a half cents—a loss of twenty-two and a half cents on each convict. The subject is one of great importance, and we hope that the Legislature will not fail to give it the amount of consideration it demands.

A suit has just been commenced in one of the Minnesota Courts, which, in whatever way it terminates, is calculated to make intended settlers in the West more cautious than they have hitherto been in the purchase of lands. Mrs. FOSTER, the wife of the original owner of the site upon which the village of Maiden Rock is built, has begun proceedings to recover her dower interest in the same. It appears that all the purchasers neglected to procure her signature upon the deeds of sale, and she now claims that the instruments were executed without her consent. The case, naturally, has occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction among the owners of property, who, if not successful, will be obliged to provide the lady with an annual income from their holdings, to be increased or decreased as the real estate market may warrant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ATHERLEY COURT" AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Another new play was tried last night, before a numerous audience, at the little theatre in Union-square. It is called "Atherley Court," and is the work of Mr. John Brougham. From the context, it appears to have been taken from some current English novel. The characters are sketchy, somewhat uncertain in outline, and often decidedly wavering in purpose. The situations are usually melodramatic, now and then absurdly forced, and in some instances highly effective. On the whole, the play will hardly take rank with the best of the author's writing for the stage. To say otherwise would be to do Mr. Brougham great injustice. Yet "Atherley Court" is not without point, and the practiced skill that has put together so many clever dramas is often agreeably apparent enough in this. The main trouble about the new piece lies first, in the extreme hastiness, and in some instances the almost absolute untenability of the plot; and secondly, in the stagey, and dragged-in-by-the-neck-and-heels air of so many of the characters.

Mr. Mark Smith is very good in a bluff, conventional English yeoman, *Farmer Grace*, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt is highly acceptable as *Polly*, his wife. In the cleverly conceived part of the *Earl of Atherley*—which, in point of relative histrionic skill, is like a delicate "Meissonier" thrust in among a parcel of staring chromo-lithographs—Mr. Mackay gained quite a triumph, receiving the unusual compliments of a call at the end of his first scene, although that scene did not close the act. Mr. J. P. Burnett threw into *Lord Lynton* a callous cynicism remarkably well adapted to the character, and was refreshing in this, that he did not try to overact. Mr. Harkins was respectable, if rather uneasy, in *Philip Marston*, and the same may be said of Mr. Laurens as his brother, *Gerald*. The double impersonation of *Sarah* and *Hannah* was very creditable to the talents of Miss Phillis Glover, who showed therein strength, versatility, and feeling. Mrs. Clara Jennings and Miss Emily Mestayer made the most, according to their lights and opportunities, of *Miss* and the *Countess*. The other characters call for no especial notice, exhibiting neither any particular talent nor any particular shortcoming, but leaving, in general, an impression of the wearisome and commonplace. The embodiments of Mr. Lamb and of Mr. Welsh Edwards may, however, be justly named as exceptions.

But if we cannot say altogether as much as we could wish for either the writing or the acting of "Atherley Court," we can say a great deal for its scenes. The drama has been beautifully put on the stage. Two of the sets—the drawing-room of the third act, and the exterior view of act fourth—we have hardly ever seen surpassed in their way, and Mr. Richard Marston, for his important share in the work, richly deserved the compliment he received. All concerned merit recognition of their efforts in this regard, and the management is to be congratulated on being so well served. We imagine that "Atherley Court" can be made to "go" much better than it did on its first representation. Not but that there was plenty of applause at times, but there were more times when the text dragged fearfully, and produced visible soporific effects on the audience. Compression, to be sure, is not condensation, but a few judicious cuts, in the second act more particularly, might much improve the piece. The performance of last night did not end till a very late hour, and there is so much elaborate work to do when the curtain is down between the acts, that the only remedy seems to lie in not keeping it during the acts so long up. "Atherley Court" will be acted again on this and every evening until further notice.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"The Fastest Boy in New-York," a drama in three acts, which comprise thirty tableaux, was produced at this house last evening. It would be impossible in the brief space allotted to us to give even a sketch of the plot of the piece, and it must therefore suffice to say that the story depicts in very strong colors the nether side of New-York life, with its gambling-hells and drinking-saloons, and its burglaries, bond robberies, duels, and murders. To the lovers of highly sensational works, the drama cannot fail to prove attractive, while to the young it may, perhaps, serve as a warning from the ways which lead to destruction. The piece is carefully put upon the stage. The leading character is filled by Mr. T. G. Riggs, and that of *The Fastest Boy* by Mr. Keene. One of the principal female rôles is allotted to Miss Lina Weber. At the matinées this week "Jack the Giant Killer" will be given. The burlesque company of the establishment appears in the day entertainments.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE OLYMPIC.

The present week, with which the season of opera bouffe at the Olympic is to close, was entered upon at that house, last evening, by a performance of "Les Brigands." "Les Brigands," though it has not had equally frequent rehearsal with "La Grande Duchesse," or other earlier works of M. Offenbach, has, nevertheless, become known to the public by a series of representations at the Grand Opera House, and by many sporadic repetitions in places of less note. The familiarity of local audiences with Mlle. Aimée's personation of *Fiorella* is coextensive with their acquaintance with the opera; that popular artist, since her *création* of the character in Paris, has, on all occasions, portrayed the daughter of *Falsacappa*, and her picture of that romantic and fascinating maiden has become the accepted representation of the heroine. There is, therefore, no need to dwell at length upon the principal features of yesterday's entertainment, which afforded the usual and very liberal measure of satisfaction. Mlle. Aimée, as heretofore, was *Fiorella*, Mlle. Bonelli assumed the rôle of *Fragoletto*, Mlle. Rolland played the *Duke*, M. Juteau was *Falsacappa*, and M. Duchesne *Pietro*. There is a great deal of pretty music in "Les Brigands," and the song in the first act, in which *Fiorella* describes to the lost sovereign the road he must follow to reach his palace; the concerted piece at the outset of the second act, when the bandits, disguised as mendicants, surround the inn-keeper; and the laughing-chorus sung soon after, are numbers, in respect of treatment and effect, above the plane of many of M. Offenbach's efforts. These, and, in fact, almost all the elements of the score, were capitally interpreted by the performers at the Olympic. In the matter of acting, the reflection that the legitimate business of the stage in "Les Brigands" as in other compositions of the kind, supplies sufficient scope for amusement *ad libitum*, must have suggested itself to most persons who witnessed, last night, the exuberance of M. Duchesne's fancy. "Les Brigands" is to be done again this evening, Wednesday and Thursday.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The programme for Mr. Thomas' third symphony concert is now before us. Mr. Rubinstein is to be the soloist of the occasion, and his work, as well as that of the orchestra, has been selected as follows:

Symphony, G minor, (Kiechel, 550).....Mozart
Concerto, No. 4, G major, Op. 58.....Beethoven
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Overture, Manfred, Op. 115.....Schumann
(a) Fantaisie } .....Chopin
(b) Etudes }
Mr. Anton Rubinstein.
Symphonic Poem, "Hungaria."....Liszt

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Gens. Mena and Lopez on a Pleasure Trip—Assassination of the City of Bogota—General News.

PANAMA, Dec. 28.—Two Generals, Mena and Lopez, crossed the frontiers of Venezuela into the Territory of San Faustina, belonging to the United States of Colombia, with about 200 men, ill-treated the Colombian authorities there, and carried off cattle and other plunder. The news created great excitement. It is generally supposed the Venezuelan Government was aware of the conduct of the said Generals, and will rectify the matter.

There has been a great inundation of the City of Bogota, caused by the overflowing of the two small rivers that run through it. Much property was destroyed and several lives lost. The damage done is calculated at $150,000. Subscriptions were being set on foot. This is the first time such an occurrence has happened there since the establishment of the city as the time of the conquest.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, on her voyage from New-York to Aspinwall, met with a severe gale on the 13th ult., which increased to a hurricane. The steamer behaved well, and the passengers were so well pleased with the efforts of Capt. Gray and his crew that they presented him with a complimentary letter and a gift of $600 for Mrs. Gray.

Among the passengers by this steamer was a Miss Mora, of Costa Rica. She had accompanied the family of President Guardia to Europe, and was on her return home by way of New-York. There she contracted diphtheria, and died at Aspinwall on the 23d.

Everything is quiet at Panama. The sale of the ice monopoly has been postponed until the 30th.

The dry season has set in with cooler weather, the minimum of the thermometer being 73°.

The steam-ship Montana, from San Francisco, arrived here on the 27th inst. She brought the news that the steamer St. Louis, of the same line, and engaged in the Central American trade, was at Acapulco, having been condemned. The Montana, therefore, called at the Central American ports on her way here, and will do the same on her return northward, leaving here on the 31st.

Gen. Correoso, who was appointed Colombian Minister to Central America, will leave on his mission by the first steamer.

From the interior of Colombia there is no news of importance.

A revolution has broken out in the State of Cauca against the administration of Gen. Mosquera, who is President of that State, and of the Liberal Party. On the 2d inst. the State was declared to be in a state of war. The Bishop of Pasto and the Church party have sided with the revolutionists, being dissatisfied that the management of the schools of Colombia has been taken out of the hands of the priests.

In Panama the Government has again put up at public auction the right to sell tea, which at present is a Government monopoly. The cession is for five years, and the price restricted to fifteen cents a kilogram.

Politics on the Isthmus for the last week or two have been in an unsettled state, not so much from any contemplated struggle between Liberals and Conservatives, as from divisions in the Liberal Party itself.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The President of Bolivia Killed While Under the Influence of Liquor—Disgraceful Scenes—Peru and Chili.

PANAMA, Dec. 28.—The President of Bolivia, Gen. Augustin Morales, was killed on the night of the 27th of November in a personal conflict which he provoked while under the influence of liquor. For some time previous Morales had been on bad terms with the Legislative Assembly of Bolivia, chiefly because it would not sanction certain measures in which he had a personal interest. On the 24th of November, being the anniversary of the overthrow of Melgarejo, he had exceeded his usual libations, and in that state went to the halls of Congress to use his personal influence over the members to induce them to sanction his project about certain mines. Finding them not inclined to yield he upraided them in the most insulting language, and finally was induced to retire. While the members were discussing the behavior of the President, an officer with a few troopers made his appearance at the doors; all the members stood to their posts and were not to be intimidated. Morales, finding that Congress did not dissolve, became enraged at every one near him. He threatened to have his chief Minister shot, and the Minister took refuge at the United States Legation. Putting the troops under arms he then proceeded to the Capitol and declared the Legislature at an end. On the 25th the President was seen in the streets laboring under great excitement. In the evening an anonymous letter was read to him warning him that his aids-de-camp intended making him a prisoner. At this he became furious, and rushing into the ante-chamber where his aids-de-camp were insulted and struck them. His nephew, La Faye, begged him to desist. The nephew then drew his revolver and fired upon the President several times, killing him. During all this time the people remained quiet, and Congress immediately elected Don Adolfo Battisan President of Bolivia.

PERU.

In consequence of the unhealthy condition of Lima, the removal of Congress to another place is talked of.

Enthusiastic meetings to aid the Cuban patriots have been held in Lima.

CHILI.

Telegraphic communication is now complete between Chili and all the northern portion of the Argentine Republic.

Eight of the Caracoles mines in Chili have yielded in nine months 105,835 quintals of metal, worth $2,300,000.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following kind donations, received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been previously acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged.....$5,892 25
Jan. 1.
M. A.....10 00
A. F.....10 00
W. M. B.....5 00
O. B.....1 00
Total.....$5,917 25

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

What the Persons Implicated Have to Say About It.

Oakes Ames' Relations With Members of Congress

—Full Report of the Evidence Given by Him

—The Aim and Object of the Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Credit Mobilier investigation is at last to sit with open doors, and the country will to-morrow morning be regaled with the story, so far as it has been told before the Committee. Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, in obedience to what he had discovered to be the sentiment on the subject among the people of his own State, today offered a resolution opening the sessions of the Committee to the public, and providing for the publicity of the testimony already taken.

Oakes Ames' Testimony—His Business Relations with Members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met, all the members present. Mr. McMurtrie, counsel for Oakes Ames, read the following statement as the direct testimony of Oakes Ames under oath:

I understand the Committee as intimating that I was to state the particular instances in which I had transactions with members of Congress in reference to the Credit Mobilier. For the purposes of this inquiry they may stand as one, and I understand the inquiry to have reference to all acts of mine which are of the character, or supposed character, of the particulars on which the charge is based; my contract with the road began by a subscription to the Credit Mobilier in August, 1865; my determination to do so, of course, preceded that some short time; I have pointed out the nature of the undertaking and the necessity I felt to enlist all men of influence on public grounds; I began by soliciting my intimate friends and were in Congress possessed of means, and capitalists in the large cities; those whom I persuaded to do so, I have no difficulty in naming, for the reason that they are known to all of you so easy to recall others, I failed to persuade Senator Grimes; John B. Alley and Samuel Hooper, of the House, were willing to go in, and subscribed very largely, and in these cases I offered to guarantee them against loss; also distinctly remember applying to W. F. Weld, as his prophecy of ruin was the most unfavorable of any I had met with; I had forgotten it, that I had suggested it to W. Seo. Seld, when the organization was merely projected; our capital soon proved inadequate, and it was increased to $2,000,000, and this I offered only with the aid of an enormous bonus; during 1865-66, and until late in 67, there were neither dividends nor profits, and during all this time I was constantly at work, endeavoring to enlist others. Confident of ultimate success, and of the profit that would come; I held out every inducement and made every representation that I believed to be justifiable for this purpose; precisely to whom I applied or who personally agreed to take shares I cannot now recollect the time of payment, it is quite impossible for me to recall; when the stock was obtained in 1868, I had a large amount of it; I bought it with my own money; I have not added to it in this respect. But as the time approached for profits, the number of shares that remained, and with which alone I could fulfill my agreements, was very small; I then applied and got the shares I have stated—the agreement says 250; my recollection is, it was 350 shares; and this is confirmed by the books; I have stated, I think, that 100 were allotted to me; from first to last I was influenced by the same motives—to aid the credit of the road; it was not until December, 1867, that I was elected a director. And all these were on bonds and stocks. All looked very fair, but some of us knew there was a risk yet. It so proved. The road was not completed till May, 1869, and the Union Pacific, with the aid of our own private credit several millions, to enable us to complete the work. The contractors were unpaid, and their men had strikes, and our bonds and stock and the whole credit of the Company fell flat in the market. But in the early part of 1868, our prospects were very flattering, and I was confident in distributing the few shares I could get, to my friends and others, that I was not only benefiting them, but I thought most advantageous in spreading our influence everywhere. I will now speak of the transactions with the individuals named in the letters presented by Mr. Dodge; Mr. Colfax is the first; Colfax is one mentioned; I cannot remember which of all first mentioned the subject but I know he wanted to get some stock; I am pretty confident he had some; I think I paid for it; it was never transferred to him, nor can I ever remember having paid over to him any dividends; at the next session he said something about that thing to me.

Mr. Henry Wilson is another; there was a fund given Mrs. Wilson on the twenty-fifth anniversary of her wedding, and I was consulted about investing it; I recommended the purchase of 10 shares, cost $2,000, and the money was paid me some months afterward; She objected to the investment, and I took it from what was occurred to take it off her hands (several months), until I offered it to Mr. Corning, of New-Hampshire, who agreed to buy thirty shares of the stock, and received the dividends upon it, but the stock was never transferred to him, although he paid for it.

Senator GRIMES—I have stated all I can say respecting his connection with the business.

Mr. BLAINE—I've heard Mr. Blaine's testimony in advance, and am in agreement generally therein. He declined the stock, and nothing more need be said.

Mr. DAWES—In December, 1867, he came to me to see Mr. Rhodes in Cedar Rapids; I advised Dodge to let him a part in stock of the Credit Mobilier, which I thought a better investment; that I would guarantee him 10 per cent. interest on his investment; I think Dodge let off his share to him as he wished me to; after making inquiries he gave me $1,600 to invest in the stock; some time afterwards he came to me and asked what Mr. Larned was to receive from me, the latter and his friends were the owners of the Credit Mobilier; he then said he would neither not take the stock, and the contract was rescinded.

Mr. Patterson asked me to invest money for him in such stocks, or things that I knew would pay well; he furnished me about $2,500; I invested it in twenty shares of Credit Mobilier, and the balance in Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Company stocks; I settled up this matter with him in 1870; I think I paid him the amount due and took the stock off his hands at his desire; as to Mr. Garfield, I agreed to take a number of shares for him, and hold it until he could pay for it; he never did pay for it or receive it. As to Mr. Boutwell, I offered him some of this stock, and there was some negotiation, but it resulted in his not taking the stock.

As to Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, he never agreed to take any stock. I offered it to him, but he declined. At one time, however, believe I ever mentioned his name to Mr. McComb, for I never had any reason to suppose he would buy it; Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is another. I recommended him to buy, and he said he would like to, but had not the money to reserve to pay for it. I told him I would carry it for him till he was able to pay for it. He never took the stock. My recollection is very indistinct as to this case; think I made a loan to him of $1,000, I think, which he has never settled. He regards the stock as belonging to me. It being a transaction of long standing, and of small amount to me, I have never given it special thought.

As to Mr. Scofield, he frequently talked with me, very early in the enterprise, about having some stock in the Credit Mobilier, and I urged him to take some, as I did many others; at that time I had got a number of members of Congress to go in with me, Messrs. Grimes, Hooper, and John B. Alley, and it was perfectly notorious that I urged every member of Congress who I knew had any money to invest, to do so from first to last, until every share of the stock in the Credit Mobilier was taken, and none suspected any wrong until the enterprise proved a pecuniary success; on the contrary, everybody that did so was congratulated throughout the country for their courage, enterprise, and patriotism; Mr. Scofield agreed to take ten shares; he afterward took it, and paid for one—par and interest; subsequently he became dissatisfied with it, assigning that he had heard there was a personal responsibility, and returned it; I took it back, as I had agreed to do with him, as in almost every instance I had done.

As to Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, I never sold any stock to him, and he never received any, that I am aware of.

James F. Wilson, of Iowa, also bought and paid for ten shares, and so did Senator Allison, then a member of the House.

Mr. McComb swears I told him I had given one to Senator Conkling; it is absolutely untrue; I never so said, nor did I ever agree to get him one, nor was he ever interested in the company.

I have now stated, I believe, the exact facts in relation, not only to all those parties upon Mr. McComb's list of names, but also in relation to all sales of this stock to every member of Congress, with all the particulars of such sales, so far as I have now any recollection. I do, of course, include under the word sales every transaction in which any member of Congress became entitled to a share; as to what I said in my letter of Jan. 23, I can add little to what I have stated. The letter of Mr. McComb, to which it was a reply, sought to get the stock allotted to it for the persons he named, because he had promised it to them. I endeavored to explain why it could not; I did speak to Mr. Fowler, but nothing came of that; I also showed Mr. members of Congress that I had endeavored to select from those who had wanted the stock, persons scattered over the country, and I desired to go on as we had done from the beginning, by making the number distributed as large as possible; that these were intended as sales they were in pay for, this letter shows; it did not occur to me there was any impropriety in selling these because the thing was a success any more than it did when all was a speculation; in the letter to which mine of Jan. 20 was a reply, we had been threatened with Congressional investigations and suits before Judge Barnard, whenever I would not agree to certain schemes, and he alluded to this no doubt, because I would not let his friend have more stock; I think, in view of Kuhn's letter and Washburn's move here, I will go in for making our bond dividend in full. We can do it with perfect safety. I understood the opposition to it some time from Alley. He is on the Pacific Committee, and can raise money easy if we come short, which I don't believe we shall, and if we do, can loan our bonds to the Company, or borrow them the money we get from the bonds. The contract calls for division, and I say have it. When shall I see you in Washington? Yours, truly,

OAKES AMES.

We stand about like this; Here follows a statement of affairs; a balance of over $2,000,000; with the remark, "In addition to this we can draw Government bonds for two-thirds of the work done in addition to the land grant if we desire it." Oakes Ames' list of names as showed today by me for the Credit Mobilier: Blaine, of Maine, 3,000; Patterson, of New-Hampshire, 1,000; Wilson, of Massachusetts, 2; Fulnter for Ing., 3 p.; Colfax, Speaker, 2; Elliot, of Massachusetts, 3; Dawes, of Massachusetts, 2; Boutwell, Massachusetts, 2; Bingham and Garfield, Ohio; Scofield and Kelley, Pennsylvania; Fowler, of Tennessee. Feb. 1, 1868.

The witness, in reply to a question, said the list was in his own hand-writing; he wrote the names as Mr. Ames read them to him from his memorandum-book in the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in New-York. This was early in February, 1868; his reason for writing that list of names was, that he had before written a list which he had given to me, and in that list he stated he had given a share to Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, the old gentleman, which I found he had not done.

Q.—Have you other letters from Mr. Ames! A.—I have other letters; I have only one more here, and I would prefer not to produce it now unless I am obliged to; I desire to say no more in this case than I am compelled to say for my personal vindication; this investigation is not of my seeking at all.

Another letter was produced as follows:

H. S. McComb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st is at hand. Am glad to hear that you are getting along so well with Mr. West. Hope you will bring out all satisfactorily, so that it will be so rich that we cannot help going into it. I return you the paper by mail that you ask for. You ask me if I will sell some of my N. Y. & R. R. stock. I will sell some of it at par. "C. M. of A." I don't care to sell. I hear that Mr. Bates offered his $300, but I don't want Bates to sell out. I think Grimes may sell a part of his at $350. I want that $14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. We want more friends in this Congress, and if a man will look into the law, and it is difficult to get them to do it unless they have an interest to do so. We cannot help being convinced that we should not be interfered with. Hope to see you here or at New York the 11th.

OAKES AMES.

The witness was interrogated at great length, when the question was asked: At the time you made the memorandum from what Mr. Ames stated to you, what was the amount of stock he said he owned?

Answer. His statement was this: In that first list which he stated and of which I made a memorandum, he included Senator Bayard's name.

[This was all that was received up to the hour of going to apress, owing to the bad working of the telegraph wires.]

John B. Alley, having been duly sworn, made the following statement:

I wish to say first, with regard to Mr. McComb's statement about me agreeing to give Mr. Brooks fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier stock at his intercession, or, as he now modifies it, to Mr. Nelson, which is the same thing; I never had any conversation whatever of the kind referred to by Mr. McComb; I never gave or sold a share of stock in the Credit Mobilier to Mr. Brooks, or to any member of Congress; I never had any negotiations or understanding or talks with him or any other member of Congress with a view to give him or sell him one single share, or any number of shares, of the stock of the Credit Mobilier. I do not know how I can better or more fully answer than by saying that neither directly nor indirectly, in any shape or manner, did I ever propose to give or sell or negotiate for, or have any understanding about, directly or indirectly with Mr. Brooks or Mr. Nellson, by or through him or them or any other party or person whatever. As to Mr. Nellson, I do not know him; I have never saw him in my life, and never had any conversation with anybody from him or through him, directly or indirectly; there could not be a more thorough and entire fabrication from beginning to end than is that statement of McComb.

By the CHAIRMAN—Right here, Mr. Alley, let me ask you in regard to the 100 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, said to stand in the name of Mr. Nellson, and to be held in trust for Mr. Brooks, do you know anything in reference to Mr. Brooks having any reference to that 100 shares of stock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you any information upon that subject? A.—None, except what I have obtained since this investigation came up; I talked with Mr. Brooks about it, and the only information I have on the subject is from him; he told me that Mr. Nellson appears as a stockholder of the Credit Mobilier.

Q.—You never had any knowledge or belief that that 100 shares belonged to Mr. Brooks? A.—No, Sir, I have no right to suppose that they belonged to Mr. Brooks other than this; when I come to that I will explain what was my understanding.

Q.—Suppose you state it right here? A.—It will come in more properly at another point.

Q.—So far as Mr. McComb's testimony goes in any way to implicate you it was wholly about Mr. Brooks, and the Committee want to know all you know, and to hear all you want to say upon that subject. Please state all you know in reference to ownership in the Company by Mr. Brooks whether he did or did not own any stock, and whatever passed between him and you upon the subject? A.—I have no knowledge whatever of Mr. Brooks ever owning one share of stock since this investigating commenced, and the charges were made, I asked Mr. Brooks for him to confess if there was any, whatever, that could have given Mr. Comb any impression of that kind or that I had anything to do with giving any stock to him or his son-in-law, Nellson.

Q.—You do not say that Mr. Brooks says about it. In all of your connection with this Company as an officer or stockholder, have you any knowledge of Mr. Brooks having any of the stock of this Company? A.—I have no knowledge, whatever of his ever owning a share of that stock, directly or indirectly, none whatever.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about his becoming an owner of shares? A.—No, Sir, never; not a word.

Q. Do you know anything in relation to any of these dealings between Mr. Ames and any of the members of Congress who have been named in relation to shares in this stock? A. I have something that I would like to say in relation to this matter, a little further in regard to Mr. Brooks, in order to show to the Committee that from the very circumstances of the case it would be—not impossible—but exceedingly improbable that I should have had anything to do with him in any such confidential relations as this. McComb has been quoted in the newspapers this last Fall; then he told me that Mr. Brooks were of an antagonistic character, I was politically opposed to him, and I was opposed to him in the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company his views did not correspond at all with mine; he was in favor of Mr. McComb and his party; I had not any confidence in them managers, consequently I stood in such relations to Mr. Brooks that I could not have done anything of that kind with propriety; then, in addition to that, les me say that I was from no motive to be a Government director, and giving him fifty shares of stock to induce him to become a Government Director, I was opposed to his being appointed, and in addition, I did all I could to prevent his being appointed. I was in favor of another man, and for the reason solely that I have stated; I think Mr. Brooks is an able man, but he and I did not coincide in our views in regard to the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; after Mr. Brooks came in a Government Director and found how things were, he ascertained that my views and statements in regard to this man McComb corresponded with his own; afterward, when he had some experience as member of the Board of Directors, he as frankly told me so; subsequent to that time, when he became a stock-director I was in favor of his election as such, and he has had no hesitation since that time in speaking of Mr. McComb about him; he has made use of terms of notoriety that Mr. McComb's feelings towards me were as adverse as they could be: I have nothing further to say as to that point unless the Committee wish to ask me further questions.

Q. If you know anything in relation to any matters that have been spoken of here respecting Mr. Ames or any of those members of Congress, any one or all of them, you are requested to, you may state it? I would like to go into the whole history of this Credit Mobilier business.

The CHAIRMAN stated that that would be outside of the investigation now pending.

WITNESS—Then I will just confine myself to a statement of facts bearing upon this particular matter, but I am sorry the Committee will not allow me to go into the whole history; I have been misrepresented, I know that when Mr. Ames went into the Credit Mobilier it was his habit to try and get everybody into it; he came to me at that time; I was then a member of Congress, and, as the circumstances in connection with it are rather peculiar, let me go back a little, and state that when the bill was passed, in 1864, Mr. Ames was on the Pacific Railroad Committee; you will remember that the feeling in the North was in favor of a Pacific Railroad was intense when the effective provisions making it practicable to build the Pacific Railroad became a law in 1864; you will remember that nearly everybody was in favor of building the road on almost any terms; Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, with whom I was intimate, said a great deal about it to me; he urged me to go for it; I did not like the provision in the bill about the lands, and said to Mr. Ames that I thought it was too good a grant altogether; Mr. Ames remarked that he thought it was none too good a bill; he said that the Committee desired it very much, and everybody was in favor of the Pacific Railroad, he made this remark: "You would not do such a foolish thing as to put your money into it, even at par, would you?" I said, "I will not do it;" that bill was passed with the assent, I think, of every member of Congress from New-England, and it received the almost unanimous sanction of Congress; everybody in a party of no sound character was in favor of it; those who procured the passage of this bill thought the railroad under it could be put through; they went to New-York and enlisted capitalists to the amount of half a million dollars, and when the bubble broke down substantially; the gentlemen who had subscribed came to the conclusion that they would rather lose what they had put in than to go further, and risk their all; Ames came to me in August, 1865, and said: "These gentlemen came on to see me; I have been looking this thing over, and I think it is a practicable thing, and I want you to go into it; I am willing to put in a large amount of money." I said to Mr. Ames: "No man or body of men can build that railroad under that charter, with the provisions which it contains." I pointed out the provisions to which I referred; that it was an utter impossibility; that no sane man would invest money in it with the provisions to which I referred, which was a requirement to the charter; that the books should be kept open until $100,000,000 had been subscribed, and that not a share of the stock should be sold at less than par; I told him that the literal fulfillment of that provision would prevent the road from being built; he replied: "I know that, because no body of men will take that responsibility. It involves the investment of at least $50,000,000 in order to enable the parties to get control of the road;" now capitalists are generally very timid; at that time I knew that it would be absolutely impossible to get capitalists to put in $51,000,000 in an experiment; I thought everybody regarded it in that light; I conversed with members of Congress about it, and they agreed with me; when Mr. Ames suggested that I would be the right man to go with him, said he did so because he regarded me as a capitalist; he was very much mistaken in that, and said he wanted my influence, my advice, and my assistance; he urged me to go; I said: "It is a great thing for the country, and should be glad if could with safety be associated with you and others in putting the enterprise through;" he observed, "I believe it can be done and I am going to tell you how it will be impossible to build it under the provisions of that bill; but you can construct it by a contracting company, to which parties owning stock in the railroad can subscribe a limited amount and be in no danger of losing any more than they have subscribed; now, my brother and myself are going to take hold of this, and if you will take hold with me, I believe it can be put through; and there is no danger if it is properly managed;" he explained then in regard to building sections of the road, and how it could be done safely by a corporation; he went on: "I am willing to put in with my family $1,500,000, and I want you to put in $50,000; I want you to be identified with us; it can be made a safe thing to do, and a reasonable amount of profit can be got out of it;" his chief argument was that he was a shrewd character; the plan at that time struck me as hardly feasible; I said I did not want to go into it, that it was outside of my line of business; he observed, "I want very much your influence as well as your money; we shall want pecuniary aid, and there is every consideration with me why we want you to go in?"

By the CHAIRMAN—And did you go in? We desire you to make this general statement as short as you can.

A.—I will not say another word on that subject. You will remember that this is a matter of very great importance to a very dear friend of mine, and therefore I desire to state very fully; we went into the Credit Mobilier; I put in $50,000 under Mr. Ames' persuasion; he persuaded a great many of us to go in in the same way; among others Senator Grimes and Mr. Hooper a member of the House; this is all I know about members of Congress; Mr Hooper is a member of Congress now, and it is proposed that I should mention his name; he went in at the same time and on the same ground that I did; it never entered his mind, as it did not mine, that there was any corruption in it; after the election of Directors of the Credit Mobilier, we went to New-York, and found standing in the name of Thomas C. Durant 650 shares of stock which had not been paid for; we called Mr. Durant's attention to it, and asked him what it meant; he said that was for A B C; I do not think he mentioned any names to me; perhaps he did; if so, I have forgotten; he said he held them in trust; I told him he must either pay the money for it or the gentleman for whom it was held must pay; he rather declined; I told him that it must be put into different form than that, it did not stand properly on the books; after considerable talking he transferred to the Company, and it was placed in the name of Mr. Dillon, President of the Company, and stood for a while; this was in the Summer of 1867 according to my recollection; it was for sale during that whole time; it was expected, I suppose, that Mr. Durant would fulfill his promise to give it to the men whom he pretended he was carrying it for; they were not ready, as he said, to take it then, so it was carried along; it was very difficult to sell it; there was not much call for it; Mr. Ames had great faith in it, and believed it was a very great thing; when we were put in control, and Mr. Durant was turned out, there was a great controversy and a great deal of ill-feeling, and, as you may say, a fight over the whole thing; Mr. Durant and his party said the Credit Mobilier should never have another contract; the Credit Mobilier had built over 300 miles, and he said they should never have another contract; they never afterward obtained a contract; while this condition of things was existing, everybody connected with the road supposed that the Credit Mobilier would keep on as it had begun, as the contracting party to build the road, but Mr. Durant said no; his feelings were enlisted; his pride and everything forbade it; he and his party tried until there was an election in the Fall to prevent it; we all of us supposed, however, that the final result would be that it would be found for the interest of all the parties concerned to allow the Credit Mobilier to build it; this 650 shares of stock still remained for sale; Mr. Ames was trying to sell it to everybody, especially to those who had influence, power, and money; he had a very heavy load on his shoulders; he rose that it had a big enterprise, and he was soliciting men from every quarter to come in; finally, he told me one day that he believed this stock was going to be worth to me 50 dollars for 100 dollars; he said that if we could get a contract to build the whole road; the capital stock of the Company was then $2,750,000; if the Company undertook to build the road it would be long since probably, before they would get enough out of it to make any handsome profits on their capital; one time he said to me that he was going to let Henry Wilson have some of this stock, and remarked: "I believe it is a good thing, and I have offered him some; his wife, you know, has got some money to invest; Wilson is a good fellow, and I think will be a nice thing; I have told him that if he or his wife will take a couple of thousand dollars of it I will guarantee them against loss if he will give me half the profits;" I think he said he would take it back at any time and give him his money; he made me a short time afterward Senator Wilson came to me and asked me what I thought of it; I do not know that I should say particularly that he came to me; we were holding our meetings, and I thought the thing could do; he said Mr. Ames had offered to guarantee it in the way I have stated; I told him he could not afford to lose anything, but that if Mr. Ames guaranteed it would be perfectly safe; of course it did; I do not see why he should have any hesitation; he replied, "no, I shall take it;" I supposed he did; I heard nothing about it for some time after; not until Mr. Ames came and wanted to know what this thing meant about the Credit Mobilier at Philadelphia; he heard that somebody had sent him a phamplet, in which there were charges of corruption, bribery, &c., and he came to Ames by this man McComb and said to him, "You know what McComb is?" he replied, "Yes;" it is not necessary for me to state what was said in regard to him; he had come to the conclusion that he would be mixed up in a suit of that kind, or if there was to be a shadow or suspicion of any impropriety he did not wish to remain in the Company; I told him I did not see any impropriety in his owning twenty shares of stock, or in his wife owning it; it was a bona fide investment; I had taken the stock in her own name, and myself know, because a sum had been made up by Mr. Ames, myself, and many other parties as a present to Mrs. Wilson on the occasion of their silver wedding; afterward I saw Mr. Ames, who told me about what Wilson had done; I told him I did not see any use in his giving it back; still, if he chose to give up what honestly belonged to him, it was for him to object; I remember using this illustration with Wilson: Said I, "You say you have no belief whatever in the charges that Mr. Ames cited improperly in any way?" he said no; that Ames offered him this stock; I said I knew only to confirm him "Wilson," then said I, "have you not the courage to keep that stock? would you get frightened and return it to Mr. Ames if a pistol were placed to your head in order to get it back?" I think that is the illustration I used; he said, "I do not know but you are right, but I do not want even a breath of suspicion against me; you know that if there is a man who is pure in regard to these things it is myself; I am as poor as may be, and always want to be rather than have even a suspicion that I or my wife have made $1,000 out of a transaction dishonestly;" what he did was to have it all taken back; I do not want to have anything to do with it, not that I have the slightest suspicion that Mr. Ames had any such intentions in any shape or manner, for I do know I had not.

Q.—Please get on as rapidly as possible. You understood the money was paid back to Mr. Wilson or Mrs. Wilson? A.—I have understood so since; never heard any more about it; the charge was made in the newspapers this last Fall; then he told me that it was all paid back, and I suppose it was paid at the time.

By the CHAIRMAN—How long was Mrs. Wilson the owner of these twenty shares? A.—Some months I should think; I do not know about that; I do not recollect, for it was a long time ago, and it has passed out of my mind; another case was that of Mr. Dawes; Mr. Dawes came to me and said he had been talking with Mr. Ames about Credit Mobilier; he said he went to Mr. Ames to buy a bond of Colfax, one of his Iowa friends; Mr. Ames had sold several thousand dollars of them. I think, to Gov. Washburn; he said that he had been told that I was a director of this Credit Mobilier and would like to know all about it; that he had understood that it was a good investment; if it was he would like to invest; Mr. Dawes is a moderately thrifty man, and has talked to me sometimes about his investments, which was very natural, as he is a colleague; when he came to me he said that he went to Mr. Ames to buy this bond; that Mr. Ames had said he had none he could let him have, but that he could get some; supposing better than that, and that he then told him about the Credit Mobilier; that he asked Mr. Ames if he thought it was a good thing, and Mr. Ames replied that it was, and that Mr. Alley could tell him all about it; that Mr. Ames had remarked that if he was not entirely satisfied with it he could bring it back and he would give the money at any time; I told Mr. Dawes that that was perfectly safe, and that if he thought it was going to take it, and he did take it; he told me afterward that his neighbor, Larned, in Pittsfield, had said to him that the Credit Mobilier belonged to him, and that he was going to have a lawsuit about it, was going to oust Ames, Allen, and all of us; he said to me, "What does it mean?" I told him it meant nothing; he did not like it at all, did not like to be in a lawsuit; thought there was to be such a suit as that; according to that man's statement there would be a pretty heavy litigation; he went off, and I heard no more till this affair came out in the papers; then Mr. Dawes told me that he at that time gave it back to Mr. Ames, and he was very glad he did so because of this fuss; I mentioned it to Mr. Ames, who told me it was a good thing that he got rid of that case; then another colleague of mine, Mr. Boutwell, spoke to me: what he said to me precisely I do not remember; I understood that he agreed to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, and said me about it; I told him what I had told Mr. Dawes and Mr. Wilson; he said he thought it was a very good thing; I said I did not think as well of it as Mr. Ames, but as he was very confident and as he offered to return you your money if you are not satisfied, I should recommend it to you; he does that for everybody—for all his friends, which shows that he has very great faith in it; Mr. Boutwell replied, "Yes, I see he has, and think I shall take ten shares of it;" I heard no more about that till this talk in the newspapers, when I asked Mr. about it, and he said no; he told me that Mr. Boutwell never had any of the stock; that he never took it; that for some reason, he did not know what, he never had had anything to do with it; there was none too good a bill; he said that the Committee desired it very much, and everybody was in favor of the Pacific Railroad, he made this remark: "You would not do such a foolish thing as to put your money into it, even at par, would you?" I said, "I will not do it;" that bill was passed with the assent, I think, of every member of Congress from New-England, and it received the almost unanimous sanction of Congress; everybody in a party of no sound character was in favor of it; those who procured the passage of this bill thought the railroad under it could be put through; they went to New-York and enlisted capitalists to the amount of half a million dollars, and when the bubble broke down substantially; the gentlemen who had subscribed came to the conclusion that they would rather lose what they had put in than to go further, and risk their all; Ames came to me in August, 1865, and said: "These gentlemen came on to see me; I have been looking this thing over, and I think it is a practicable thing, and I want you to go into it; I am willing to put in a large amount of money." I said to Mr. Ames: "No man or body of men can build that railroad under that charter, with the provisions which it contains." I pointed out the provisions to which I referred; that it was an utter impossibility; that no sane man would invest money in it with the provisions to which I referred, which was a requirement to the charter; that the books should be kept open until $100,000,000 had been subscribed, and that not a share of the stock should be sold at less than par; I told him that the literal fulfillment of that provision would prevent the road from being built; he replied: "I know that, because no body of men will take that responsibility. It involves the investment of at least $50,000,000 in order to enable the parties to get control of the road;" now capitalists are generally very timid; at that time I knew that it would be absolutely impossible to get capitalists to put in $51,000,000 in an experiment; I thought everybody regarded it in that light; I conversed with members of Congress about it, and they agreed with me; when Mr. Ames suggested that I would be the right man to go with him, said he did so because he regarded me as a capitalist; he was very much mistaken in that, and said he wanted my influence, my advice, and my assistance; he urged me to go; I said: "It is a great thing for the country, and I should be glad if could with safety be associated with you and others in putting the enterprise through;" he observed, "I believe it can be done and I am going to tell you how it will be impossible to build it under the provisions of that bill; but you can construct it by a contracting company, to which parties owning stock in the railroad can subscribe a limited amount and be in no danger of losing any more than they have subscribed; now, my brother and myself are going to take hold of this, and if you will take hold with me, I believe it can be put through; and there is no danger if it is properly managed;" he explained then in regard to building sections of the road, and how it could be done safely by a corporation; he went on: "I am willing to put in with my family $1,500,000, and I want you to put in $50,000; I want you to be identified with us; it can be made a safe thing to do, and a reasonable amount of profit can be got out of it;" his chief argument was that he was a shrewd character; the plan at that time struck me as hardly feasible; I said I did not want to go into it, that it was outside of my line of business; he observed, "I want very much your influence as well as your money; we shall want pecuniary aid, and there is every consideration with me why we want you to go in?"

By the CHAIRMAN—And did you go in? We desire you to make this general statement as short as you can.

A.—I will not say another word on that subject. You will remember that this is a matter of very great importance to a very dear friend of mine, and therefore I desire to state very fully; we went into the Credit Mobilier; I put in $50,000 under Mr. Ames' persuasion; he persuaded a great many of us to go in in the same way; among others Senator Grimes and Mr. Hooper a member of the House; this is all I know about members of Congress; Mr Hooper is a member of Congress now, and it is proposed that I should mention his name; he went in at the same time and on the same ground that I did; it never entered his mind, as it did not mine, that there was any corruption in it; after the election of Directors of the Credit Mobilier, we went to New-York, and found standing in the name of Thomas C. Durant 650 shares of stock which had not been paid for; we called Mr. Durant's attention to it, and asked him what it meant; he said that was for A B C; I do not think he mentioned any names to me; perhaps he did; if so, I have forgotten; he said he held them in trust; I told him he must either pay the money for it or the gentleman for whom it was held must pay; he rather declined; I told him that it must be put into different form than that, it did not stand properly on the books; after considerable talking he transferred to the Company, and it was placed in the name of Mr. Dillon, President of the Company, and stood for a while; this was in the Summer of 1867 according to my recollection; it was for sale during that whole time; it was expected, I suppose, that Mr. Durant would fulfill his promise to give it to the men whom he pretended he was carrying it for; they were not ready, as he said, to take it then, so it was carried along; it was very difficult to sell it; there was not much call for it; Mr. Ames had great faith in it, and believed it was a very great thing; when we were put in control, and Mr. Durant was turned out, there was a great controversy and a great deal of ill-feeling, and, as you may say, a fight over the whole thing; Mr. Durant and his party said the Credit Mobilier should never have another contract; the Credit Mobilier had built over 300 miles, and he said they should never have another contract; they never afterward obtained a contract; while this condition of things was existing, everybody connected with the road supposed that the Credit Mobilier would keep on as it had begun, as the contracting party to build the road, but Mr. Durant said no; his feelings were enlisted; his pride and everything forbade it; he and his party tried until there was an election in the Fall to prevent it; we all of us supposed, however, that the final result would be that it would be found for the interest of all the parties concerned to allow the Credit Mobilier to build it; this 650 shares of stock still remained for sale; Mr. Ames was trying to sell it to everybody, especially to those who had influence, power, and money; he had a very heavy load on his shoulders; he rose that it had a big enterprise, and he was soliciting men from every quarter to come in; finally, he told me one day that he believed this stock was going to be worth to me 50 dollars for 100 dollars; he said that if we could get a contract to build the whole road; the capital stock of the Company was then $2,750,000; if the Company undertook to build the road it would be long since, probably, before they would get enough out of it to make any handsome profits on their capital; one time he said to me that he was going to let Henry Wilson have some of this stock, and remarked: "I believe it is a good thing, and I have offered him some; his wife, you know, has got some money to invest; Wilson is a good fellow, and I think will be a nice thing; I have told him that if he or his wife will take a couple of thousand dollars of it I will guarantee them against loss if he will give me half the profits;" I think he said he would take it back at any time and give him his money; he made me a short time afterward Senator Wilson came to me and asked me what I thought of it; I do not know that I should say particularly that he came to me; we were holding our meetings, and I thought the thing could do; he said Mr. Ames had offered to guarantee it in the way I have stated; I told him he could not afford to lose anything, but that if Mr. Ames guaranteed it would be perfectly safe; of course it did; I do not see why he should have any hesitation; he replied, "no, I shall take it;" I supposed he did; I heard nothing about it for some time after; not until Mr. Ames came and wanted to know what this thing meant about the Credit Mobilier at Philadelphia; he heard that somebody had sent him a phamplet, in which there were charges of corruption, bribery, &c., and he came to Ames by this man McComb and said to him, "You know what McComb is?" he replied, "Yes;" it is not necessary for me to state what was said in regard to him; he had come to the conclusion that he would be mixed up in a suit of that kind, or if there was to be a shadow or suspicion of any impropriety he did not wish to remain in the Company; I told him I did not see any impropriety in his owning twenty shares of stock, or in his wife owning it; it was a bona fide investment; I had taken the stock in her own name, and myself know, because a sum had been made up by Mr. Ames, myself, and many other parties as a present to Mrs. Wilson on the occasion of their silver wedding; afterward I saw Mr. Ames, who told me about what Wilson had done; I told him I did not see any use in his giving it back; still, if he chose to give up what honestly belonged to him, it was for him to object; I remember using this illustration with Wilson: Said I, "You say you have no belief whatever in the charges that Mr. Ames cited improperly in any way?" he said no; that Ames offered him this stock; I said I knew only to confirm him "Wilson," then said I, "have you not the courage to keep that stock? would you get frightened and return it to Mr. Ames if a pistol were placed to your head in order to get it back?" I think that is the illustration I used; he said, "I do not know but you are right, but I do not want even a breath of suspicion against me; you know that if there is a man who is pure in regard to these things it is myself; I am as poor as may be, and always want to be rather than have even a suspicion that I or my wife have made $1,000 out of a transaction dishonestly;" what he did was to have it all taken back; I do not want to have anything to do with it, not that I have the slightest suspicion that Mr. Ames had any such intentions in any shape or manner, for I do know I had not.

Q.—Please get on as rapidly as possible. You understood the money was paid back to Mr. Wilson or Mrs. Wilson? A.—I have understood so since; never heard any more about it; the charge was made in the newspapers this last Fall; then he told me that it was all paid back, and I suppose it was paid at the time.

By the CHAIRMAN—How long was Mrs. Wilson the owner of these twenty shares? A.—Some months I should think; I do not know about that; I do not recollect, for it was a long time ago, and it has passed out of my mind; another case was that of Mr. Dawes; Mr. Dawes came to me and said he had been talking with Mr. Ames about Credit Mobilier; he said he went to Mr. Ames to buy a bond of Colfax, one of his Iowa friends; Mr. Ames had sold several thousand dollars of them. I think, to Gov. Washburn; he said that he had been told that I was a director of this Credit Mobilier and would like to know all about it; that he had understood that it was a good investment; if it was he would like to invest; Mr. Dawes is a moderately thrifty man, and has talked to me sometimes about his investments, which was very natural, as he is a colleague; when he came to me he said that he went to Mr. Ames to buy this bond; that Mr. Ames had said he had none he could let him have, but that he could get some; supposing better than that, and that he then told him about the Credit Mobilier; that he asked Mr. Ames if he thought it was a good thing, and Mr. Ames replied that it was, and that Mr. Alley could tell him all about it; that Mr. Ames had remarked that if he was not entirely satisfied with it he could bring it back and he would give the money at any time; I told Mr. Dawes that that was perfectly safe, and that if he thought it was going to take it, and he did take it; he told me afterward that his neighbor, Larned, in Pittsfield, had said to him that the Credit Mobilier belonged to him, and that he was going to have a lawsuit about it; was going to oust Ames, Allen, and all of us; he said to me, "What does it mean?" I told him it meant nothing; he did not like it at all, did not like to be in a lawsuit; thought there was to be such a suit as that; according to that man's statement there would be a pretty heavy litigation; he went off, and I heard no more till this affair came out in the papers; then Mr. Dawes told me that he at that time gave it back to Mr. Ames, and he was very glad he did so because of this fuss; I mentioned it to Mr. Ames, who told me it was a good thing that he got rid of that case; then another colleague of mine, Mr. Boutwell, spoke to me: what he said to me precisely I do not remember; I understood that he agreed to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, and said me about it; I told him what I had told Mr. Dawes and Mr. Wilson; he said he thought it was a very good thing; I said I did not think as well of it as Mr. Ames, but as he was very confident and as he offered to return you your money if you are not satisfied, I should recommend it to you; he does that for everybody—for all his friends, which shows that he has very great faith in it; Mr. Boutwell replied, "Yes, I see he has, and think I shall take ten shares of it;" I heard no more about that till this talk in the newspapers, when I asked Mr. about it, and he said no; he told me that Mr. Boutwell never had any of the stock; that he never took it; that for some reason, he did not know what, he never had had anything to do with it; there was none too good a bill; he said that the Committee desired it very much, and everybody was in favor of the Pacific Railroad, he made this remark: "You would not do such a foolish thing as to put your money into it, even at par, would you?" I said, "I will not do it;" that bill was passed with the assent, I think, of every member of Congress from New-England, and it received the almost unanimous sanction of Congress; everybody in a party of no sound character was in favor of it; those who procured the passage of this bill thought the railroad under it could be put through; they went to New-York and enlisted capitalists to the amount of half a million dollars,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A fair attendance gathered at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 6, and although but little business was transacted, real estate matters were more generally discussed than usual, and considerable speculation was indulged in as to when the market would give signs of improvement in an increased activity. The only sale effected was one by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., who, at public auction, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 115 East Seventeenth-street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue, sold for $24,500 to John C. Conner. The lot is in size 25 by ½ the block, and the house 45 feet in depth. The premises were formerly occupied as a residence by Jacob Cram, deceased. The property should have brought a better figure, for the location is a good one. Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also offered at auction the three-story English basement brown-stone house and lot—latter 18.8 by 98—No. 207 West Twenty-second-street, north side, about 80 feet west of Seventh-avenue, but although bids to the amount of $15,000 were received, no sale was made. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

For today the following auctions are announced: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, at Exchange, the four first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses and lots Nos. 160, 162, 164, and 166 East Seventieth-street, south side, 220.8 feet west of Third-avenue; lots each 19.9 by 100.5; houses each 55 feet deep. The buildings are not yet entirely completed, but only a small expenditure will be required to finish them.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, at the Exchange, three lots of land, each 25 by 98.9, on the north side of West Thirty-seventh-street, 500 feet west of Tenth avenue, and three lots, same size, on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 525 feet west of Tenth-avenue. Also, similar sale, Chas. Price, Esq., referee, a twenty years' lease of lot, with buildings, situate on the north side of East Fifty-sixth-street, 114 feet east of First-avenue; lot in size, 20 by 100.10 by 20 by 101.2. Lease dated May 1, 1870; ground rent, $240 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, John C. Conner, Esq., referee, at Exchange, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 230 feet east of Avenue A, lot, 23.9 by 92. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Thomas N. Landon, Esq., referee, at the Town Hall, corner of Boston Road and William-street, Morrisania, Westchester County, at 12 o'clock, one full-size lot, 25 by 100, situate in the town named, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, 135 feet east of Willis-avenue.

By Sheriff, public auction at City Hall, at 12 M., the right, title and interest in and to one lot, with improvements, located on the west side of South Fifth-avenue, 224.1 feet south of Prince-street; lot in size, 26.11 by 70.4.

Exchange Sale, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

One 3-story and basement bk. h. and l., No. 115 East 17th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 25x½ block, house 45 ft. deep....$24,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

Amity-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Thompson-st., 25x100, mortgages $12,000	$18,000
Bleecker-st., s. w. corner Leroy-st., 25.8x55.4; Cornelia-st., s. s., 96.2 e. of Bleecker-st., 0.8x92.4; Cornelia-st., s. s., property adjoining above, 25.2x92.4; Cornelia-st., s. s., party wall strip adjoining above, 0.6x—, ½ part	16,000
Bowery, w. s., 135.3 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.6x100, 1-5 part	8,000
Cannon-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Broome-st., 50x100, Nos. 27 and 29	25,100
Grand-st., s. s., 72.1 ft. e. of Elizabeth-st., 24x55.4, h. and l.; Elizabeth-st., e. s., 55.3 ft. s. of Grand-st., 50.1x about 100, h. and l.	60,000
Greenwich-st., No. 416, 25x90; Hubert-st., n. s., 66.6 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 28x36; Greenwich-st., n. w. corner of Hubert-st., 28x45.6	15,000
Grove-st., n. s., No. 29, 20.10x100	12,000
Pitt-st., w. s., 168.8 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18.7x83, No. 57	8,000
Pitt-st., rear of parts Nos. 57 and 59, 25x37.10, h. and l.	4,000
Prospect-place, e. s., extending from 42d to 43d sts., 200.10x58	104,000
2d-st., s. s., 386.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.9x105.9, h. and l.	26,500
12th-st., s. s., 62.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 24.1x103.3, foreclosure, h. and l.	11,850
13th-st., s. s., 86.4 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3, foreclosure, h. and l.	11,800
13th-st., s. s., 110.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3, foreclosure, h. and l.	15,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	10,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40x100x28x98.9	18,275
[illegible]-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th-av., 23x82.7	11,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9, h. and l.	12,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 211 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16x98.9, h. and l.	12,000
Same property previously sold under foreclosure	4,000
37th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	11,000
37th-st., s. s., 345.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	16,000
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9, husband to wife	nom.
[illegible]-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	21,750
52d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.5, h. and l.	19,500
52d-st., n. s., 296.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 22.2x100.5, h. and l.	8,000
57th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	38,000
58th-st., s. s., 285 ft. w. of 8th-av., 40x100	nom.
60th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	20,000
61st-st., s. s., 109 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5, h. and l.; 61st-st., s. s., 131 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5, h. and l.	120,000
62d-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.	18,000
73d-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2, h. and l.	20,000
74th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	7,500
82d-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x102.2	132,000
111th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.10, cottage and l.	4,000
128th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., th. s. 217x th. e. to n. s. 128th-st., at point 558 ft. e. of 10th-av., th. w. 358 ft., th. n. 199.10 ft. to place of beginning	57,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 48.2 ft. n. of 83d-st., 16x82.2, h. and l.	14,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 49d-st., 25x100, h. and l.	65,000
1st-av., e. s., 53 ft. s. of 14th-st., 25.6x88, h. and l.	21,250
1st-av., e. corner of 116th-st., 25x74, h. and l.	29,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 73d-st., 102.2x100, mortgages, $8,125	19,000
1st-av., e. s., extending from 42d to 43d sts., 200.10x100	62,500
2d-av., e. s., 74.4 ft. s. of 49th-st., 16.9x100, h. and l.	11,150
3d-av., s. w. corner 127th-st., 49.11x100, 2 hs. and lots	50,000
7th-av., w. s., 20.9 ft. n. of 29th-st., 19x64, No. 344; 7th-av., w. s., 39.9 ft. n. of 29th-st., 19x64, No. 346	34,000

LEASE RECORDED.

3d-av., No. 230, from September, 1871, 3 7-12 years, per year	$2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FOURTH-AVENUE—Corner below 14th-st., 73x98.
SIXTH-AVENUE—150x100, below 27th-st.
GREENE-STREET—150x100, near Spring-st.
SPRING-STREET—25x75, with L on Mercer, 25x75.
VACANT LOTS—Fine plots and entire blocks on the Boulevard, 5th and 8th avs., side streets, &c., &c.
WANTED—Vacant lots, dwellings, and store property.
Auction sales made on favorable terms.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE—WITH POSsession May 1 next; the five-story store, 30 feet wide, known as No. 42 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000 on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—GRAMERCY-PARK HOUSE FOR SALE—Four story, brown stone, high stoop, 26x70x100, in good order: very desirable, and will be sold at a moderate price.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A complete three-story brown-stone house, hard wood trimmed, with gas fixtures, carpets, &c., in perfect order; $20,000. Address Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on West 23d-st., will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LAND FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER, close to this City, suitable for dividing into lots and building plots; also, small improved and unimproved parcels. Property in this section is rapidly advancing in value. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren-st., near Broadway. Branch office, Fordham, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

POTTER BROTHERS' BRANCH office at Fordham is located at the railway station, where parties can get full particulars of the bargains in Westchester real estate. Principal office, No. 4 Warren-st.

FIRE-PROOF HOMES.—HOW TO build them. Address Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 20 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, 50x25, well-lighted, first-class building, 48th-st., between 11th and 12th avs.
J. W. STEVENS & BROS.,
47th-st., North River. No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS extra wide store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; store, basement and subcellar, 30x200 feet; cannot be seen without a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop house, central location, between 14th and 42d sts., at a rental of $1,000 to $1,800 per annum; would rent for three years; possession before May 1, if possible. Address, stating location and terms, B. F., Box No. 1,987 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-FLOOR STOCK-BROKer's office, contiguous to Stock Exchange. Any one giving up business, or having one to lease, address Post-office Box No. 2,048.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE JOHN J. PALMER, DECEASED.

By order of Trustees.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CLIFF, CENTRE AND HOWARD STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, by order of the trustees:

CENTRE-STREET—The five-story brick building and lot on the south-west corner of Centre and Howard sts., adjoining Earle's Hotel; lot 100 feet 10 inches on Centre-st. by 36.5 on Howard-st.; building covering the entire lot.

CENTRE-STREET—The five-story building and lot opposite the above, on the south-east corner of Centre and Hester sts., 49.11¼ on Centre-st., by 52.5 on Hester-st.; building covering the entire lot.

CLIFF-STREET—The strong and valuable four story brick building and lot, No. 32 Cliff-st., next south-east corner of Fulton-st., 26.7 by 90 feet; title perfect; sale positive; six per cent. on mortgage five years.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.; or to Messrs. ROE & MACKLIN, Attorneys, No. 128 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED HOUSE in West 45th-st.; four story, brown stone, high stoop, nearly new, and in perfect order. Will be rented till May or longer to a private family.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY,
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE

GREATEST NEW ROAD.

The New-York Midland must rank as the greatest of the new railroads built in the United States for many years.

However great the success of any other enterprise, or however promising, put New-York City in place of one of its termini, and it is self-evident that that success or promise would be infinitely increased. THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND HAS NEW-YORK CITY FOR ITS STARTING-POINT.

The receipts of the great lines running west from New-York City (the New-York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania Central) place them first in rank in the country. THE MIDLAND RUNS WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in rivalry with these three, and is intended to be THE SHORTEST LINE.

Each of the other lines represents several times what the Midland will have cost when double-tracked and equipped—and it is very LIGHTLY MORTGAGED.

Of the mortgages we offer for sale:

THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, (secured since their issuance by a second mortgage,) the most attractive and promising of all the issues.

THE GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS issued on the Montclair Road, (its short route through New-Jersey,) the cheapest of all the first mortgage issues.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY
Only $16,000 Per Mile
ON A

COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE for its sinking fund its mortgage bonds to the amount of $29,030 (twenty-nine thousand and thirty dollars) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 13th January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for directors of the Midlothian Coal and Iron Company, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19, between 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January.
H. L. DYER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
W. E. CRABY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-RECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

LOST—A CHECK, DRAWN BY JOSEPH O'BRIEN on Mechanics' National Bank, New-York, for $1,329 35, to the order of H. N. Otis. Persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $18,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, the road is thoroughly well built, and the parties in interest are among the best business men in the country.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,

$100,000, TEN PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;

$300,000, EIGHT PER CENT., COUNTY AND TOWN;

INTEREST PAID AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, BY STATE TREASURER.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by
AUG. T. POST,
No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUStees of this Company and Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI-rectors of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 2 P. M., to Jan. 22, 10 A. M.
GARRY FERDON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, 27th December, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of 3 per cent was declared this day upon the stock and stock liabilities of this Company payable on and after the 1st of February next. Books close on the 20th inst. and reopen the 1st proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place.
W. RANNEY, Secretary.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1, 1873.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

NOTICE. TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on the 20th day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 21st proximo.
B. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 16th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 227 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan. 20, 1873.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

JAN. 1, 1873.
ORGANIZED 1848.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,187,600 00
Stock investments	6,001,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	728,500 51
Real estate, cost, $52,681 35, market value, $75,000 } Standing on books at $52,681 35	52,681 35
Real estate, cost, $150,000, market value, $175,000 } Standing on books at $150,000	150,000 00
Cash	425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,967,048 03

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors		$9,354,919 25
Principal	$9,115,619 06	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1873	239,300 19	
Excess of Assets Over all Liabilities,		**$612,128 78**
Total		$9,967,048 03

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1873	28,960
Number of accounts opened during the year 1872	6,022
Number of accounts closed during the year 1872	4,878
Number of accounts opened since organization	78,787
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1872	$3,155,297 00
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,637,703 69
Amount withdrawn during the year 1872	3,442,242 12
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1872	605,104 42
Amount of interest credited depositors during the same period	482,406 88

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest for the year 1872, and when credited January, $242,962 12; July, $239,444 56.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York, market value, $5,069,100	$2,187,600 00
Stock Investments, viz.:	
United States bonds, par	1,853,600 00
New-York State stocks, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par, $150,000	36,000 00
City of New-York stock, par	2,262,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	220,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	93,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	315,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	586,900 00
County of Westchester bonds, par	196,350 00
Demand loans on United States bonds, State stock, and City of New-York stock	728,500 51
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	52,681 35
Real estate, market value, $175,000, cost	150,000 00
Cash	425,308 18
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	421,407 99
Total	$9,967,048 03

Sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.

Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF $5 PER SHARE HAS this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office only on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 11 to Jan. 8, both days inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency or consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer-books closed till payment of dividend.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.
H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, six per cent.

Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $8,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the forty-fourth Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, 1873, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Twenty-fourth Semi-annual Report

OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgage	$4,948,493 65
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	587,049 00
Invested in United States bonds, par	1,160,000 00
Invested in New-York City and County bonds, par	1,750,000 00
Invested in Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, par	1,550,000 00
Invested in town bonds, par	10,000 00
Invested in banking-house (cost)	125,380 00
Deposits in banks and Trust Company	532,373 46
Cash in vault	35,800 35
Accrued interest, premium on stocks and investments	337,976 92
Total	$10,977,044 88

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,966,117 79
Six months' interest due depositors to Jan. 1, 1873	265,000 00
Internal revenue tax	5,759 39
Total	$10,256,875 18
Surplus	720,169 70

Usual Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 20, and, if not withdrawn, will be credited as a deposit Jan. 1. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Six per Cent. Interest paid on $5 to $5,000. Bank-books in English, French, and German.
N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.*

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. B. W. BRICE....Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH....Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY...Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON. Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. B. TUTTLE...Assistant Treas. of the United States.

New-York City.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT....The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES....R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D....Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH....W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT....Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT....Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH....59 Reade-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE. Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN....Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th Street.

DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 19, 1872.

FORTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next, on all sums that have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 20, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR AVENUE D.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under; five per cent. on sums over $2,000. Deposits made on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st of January, 1873.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000; and on all sums exceeding $2,000, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1873.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN GRAY, Acting President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

Deposits before Jan. 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and Others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 20, 1873, at following rates per annum, viz.: six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

DEPOSITS before Jan. 21 receive interest from Jan. 1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,324.—In the matter of SOEL HEILPERN and JOHN T. UNDERHILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Soel Heilpern, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Soel Heilpern.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1873.
ja7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LE ROY NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Le Roy Nichols, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1873.
ja7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. H. CLARK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John S. H. Clark, of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, 1873.
SAMUEL P. WESTERVELT,
Assignee of John S. H. Clark.

NO. 3,692.—DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In the matter of the AMERICAN SEAL-LOCK COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the American Seal-Lock Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.
LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Assignee.
ja7-1aw3wTu*

DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.—At Newark, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PHILIP BROCK, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
FRANCIS GOEKEN, Assignee.
d24-1aw3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGES H. REEVES and ALEXANDER W. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York the 3d day of January, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edges H. Reeves and Alexander W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Edges H. Reeves by the District Court of said district.
ja7-1aw3wTu* GEORGE RICARDO, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between DANIEL S. SCHANCK, BENJAMIN DUBOIS SCHANCK, THEODORE W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, has been dissolved by the death of Daniel S. Schanck and Benjamin DuBois Schanck, and by mutual agreement of the representatives of the deceased partners and the surviving partners.

MARY A. SCHANCK, Executrix of estate of Daniel S. Schanck.
ALICE C. SCHANCK, Administratrix of estate of Benj. DuBois Schanck.
THEODORE W. MORRIS, ANDREW H. SCHANCK, } Survivors.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

The business heretofore carried on by the firm of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS, will be continued at the same place, No. 27 Chambers-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade-st., by the undersigned, who have formed a new partnership under the firm name of
D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS.
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1873.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

THE FIRM OF JAMES ROBB, KING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, owing to the retirement of Mr. James Robb from active business.

Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
JAMES ROBB,
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of James Robb, King & Co. under the style of KING & ROBB.
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO. expires this day by limitation.

(Signed,) DAVID G. LEGGET, WM. T. PHIPARD, JOHN L. BUTLER, } General Partners.
Dec. 31, 1872. EDW'D WHITEHOUSE, Special.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITEHOUSE & CO., and will continue to buy and sell on commission stocks, Governments, and gold, as heretofore. Office No. 25 Broad-st.

(Signed,) J. HENRY WHITEHOUSE,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
WILLIAM T. PHIPARD,
Dec. 31, 1872. JOHN L. BUTLER.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of
CLARK & SEAMAN.
JOHN H. CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

MR. JOHN K. MYERS RETIRES FROM our firm this date.
DEC. 31, 1872. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. JOHN P. HAINES is admitted a partner in our firm this date.
JAN. 1, 1873. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. ALBERT S. GALLUP becomes a partner in our house from this date.
HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. HENRY A. STONE RETIRES FROM our respective firms from this date.
MUNROE & CO., Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

MR. EDWARD WINSLOW IS A MEM-ber of our firm from this date.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.
S. V. BAGLEY, JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHIRNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. R. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.
CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.
jy9-lawtmTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.
NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.
au13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 165 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of July, 1872.
STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
Executors.
jy23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
Executors.
d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 238 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872.
MARGARET LE COMTE, Executrix.
d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.
ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.
MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-1aw6mTu*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS removed his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those requiring careful attention or constant surgical supervision. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; [illegible] its associated disease, Irritability of the Bladder, [illegible]cocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula, and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Parthia, Wednesday, Jan. 8	Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 22	Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.	

Steamers marked them * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Return Tickets to Cork, $15, gold, additional.

Return Tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage [illegible] currency

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown (Cobh), or Europe to New York.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For further and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 119 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, CRAIGHEAD.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold [illegible] to $90, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan 11, 2 P.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.

and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, at low rates, from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The quickest route on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAU....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....SAUTTER....Saturday, March 1
PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disagreeable passage of the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class powerful iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P.M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA.....Sat., Jan. 11 | ITALY.....Sat., Jan. 25
ANGLIA.....Sat., Jan. 18 | CALIFORNIA, Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America, cheaply, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route at line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought on favorable currency rates by applying at the Company's office.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 11, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CONNELLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas, Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,900 tons.....Tuesday, Jan. 28,

Followed by

HAGOS and GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. Limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. HOSKAR SONS, 76 South-st., N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

HERMANN, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
MARIE, Capt. PEARSON.....Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. BLOCUM.....March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Argo, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BOCKETT, Thursday, Jan. 9.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES RICHARDSON, Agent,
No. 227 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED As SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 43 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight lines.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent O. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 13 North River:

The steamer CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, on the 10th, at 2 P. M., for Kingston, Savanilla, Santa Martha, and Cartagena.

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 18th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FOREWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic and Gulf Steam-ship Company sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur., Jan. 9
COLUMBUS, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS,

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. J. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and CITY OF ATLANTA; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive FERRIAGE, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN DR. HALL'S CHURCH.—"During this week of prayer"—special services will be held in the EVENING, at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., at 8 o'clock, with preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., on the following subjects:

MONDAY EVENING,
The Blindness of the Christless.
TUESDAY EVENING,
The Curse of the Christless.
WEDNESDAY EVENING:
No Salvation but by Christ.
THURSDAY EVENING,
New Creation Indispensable.
FRIDAY EVENING,
The Great White Throne.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. MCLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of February, 1873, for the transportation of Military Supplies on Route No. 4 and Route in Montana, during the year commencing April 1, 1873, and ending March 31, 1874.

The contractor may be required to transport supplies to and from points a reasonable distance, not exceeding 150 miles outside the limits of the regular routes, and bidders are requested to specify in their proposals the rate at which such transportation should it be required, will be performed, to be stated separately from rates for service within regular limits of route.

Proposals will be made in triplicate, separate for each route, and will be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, signed by two or more responsible parties, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, he will execute same and give good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

Copy of contract and blank form of proposal can be had on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Omaha, Neb.; Ogden, Utah Territory; Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, or at this office.

A copy of the form of contract and of this advertisement will be attached to each proposal.

Proposals will be indorsed on the wrapper, "Proposal for Army Transportation on Route —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan.

H. C. RANSOM,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, D. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

NOTICE.

The proposals for work between 49th-st. and 79th-st. not being satisfactory to this Board, proposals for the same will again be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 13th inst.

No offer will be considered unless the bond attached to the printed proposal is properly executed.

JULIAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
E. H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvements.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for horses and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS, in large assortment, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Dec. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the tenth (10th) day of January, 1873, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing on the first (1st) day of May, 1873.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the Department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel-engraving, and printed in such colors as may be selected by the Department, in the best and most approved manner, equal in every respect to the stamps now in use, upon paper of the best quality suitable for the purpose, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed and packed, so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch, in such quantities as may be ordered by the Department to fill the separate daily requisitions of Postmasters and Postal Agents.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations of stamps, subject to the control of the Agent of the Department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the Department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the Department may be promptly filled; and the Department shall have the right to require the contractor, at any time during the existence of the contract, to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders' board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the Agent of the Department to officially seal them.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the Agent of the Department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

ESTIMATE OF QUANTITY REQUIRED.

The number of stamps issued and to be issued during the four years embraced by the present contract, is estimated at two billion ninety-four million, the average yearly increase being eight forty-hundreds per cent.

For the next four years it is estimated, at the same ratio of annual increase, two billion eight hundred and eighty-three million stamps will be required.

It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the Department during the contract term, without reference to the above estimates, which are here given only for the information and guidance of bidders.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post-office in the city or place where the same are manufactured; or in such quantities at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., (each denomination being kept separate,) as the Postmaster-General may direct.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on the 1st day of April, 1873, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the Department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required to print said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand ready for issue on the day the contract terminates, a sufficient number of stamps, of the several denominations required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the Department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster-General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when placed in the absolute care of a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of issues manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the Agent of the Department in the presence of the contractor or his representative.

STAMP AGENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, securing, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department stamps inferior to those now in use.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and meaning of the obligations of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills approved March 3d of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Department and officers of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 538,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced, as if it were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient securities, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including every thing required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement, and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, directed to the "Chief of Bureau of Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 TO $200,000 SPECIAL capital wanted to replace retired capital and extend business, (jobbing and commission,) established ten years; extremely profitable and permanent; will guarantee on capital of $7,000 present business about $750,000 per annum, can be increased to $3,500,000 to $4,000,000; house has every facility and the trade to do it, with a monopoly on a large portion of their purchases; this is from a reasonable condition of the business affairs of the country, the special can be nearly, if not quite, trebled in a five or six years' partnership—an opportunity rarely if ever before offered, and worth investigation. If investment is desired in legitimate business, combining large returns with safety beyond question, standing of house and references unexceptionable, address for interview, with real name, WORKERS, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.

CHAS. T. STEVENS.

DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO MANUFACTURE, under a small royalty, several heavy patents on busties in England; one of them the Lotta Bustie. Address B. E. S. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $5,000 OR $10,000, to engage in the woolen and Italian business for cash; best reference given and required. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO GENTLEMEN, ALSO TWO LADIES can have good board, with pleasant rooms; nice front rooms, with gas, hot and cold water in room; free use of nice parlor; a person that can play can have free use of piano; can also enjoy a sociable game of chess and checkers; board for gentlemen, $6 per week; ladies, $4; table boarders taken; English family. No. 353 West 35th-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

NO. 109 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY and 6th-av.—To let, with good board, a pretty third floor of three or four connecting rooms, together or separate; improvements; private family; references.

NO. 105 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, in an English family, a large room, suitable for two; middle of day dinner; references required.

FIFTH-AV.—ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, with private table, to first-class parties only; family private; terms reasonable. Address DESIRABLE, Box 129 *Times* Office.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMforts of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms and a liberal table; references exchanged.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.—ROOMS ON THIRD floor to let, with board. Also one room for a gentleman.

A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, large, pleasant, and well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, at No. 60 West 14th-st.

A PARLOR AND THREE BEDROOMS, with or without board, wanted, above 14th-st., by a family of four adults. Post-office box No. 884.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—With board, in a first-class location; references. Apply at No. 39 West 19th-st.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST.—To let, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

TO LET—NO. 357 WEST 59TH-ST., CENTRAL Park, four rooms, $12; second floor, $15.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, grove, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water pure removed. Send stamp for circular.

HEAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.

C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN FROM THE COUNtry, temporarily in the City, and desiring quiet and comfort, wishes board in a private family; best reference given. Address MANNING, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and child four years old, below 30th-st. and between 6th and 8th avs.; breakfast only for gentleman. Address, with references and terms, which must not exceed $30, ADAMS, Box 126 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in buildings Nos. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One 80-horse power engine and boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the cases, stands, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the stock, goods, utensils, furniture, and appurtenances now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the goodwill of the German Publishing Company and of the News Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debts and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., then authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises hereinbefore described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, or any part of said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auction cer, Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st., and No. 77 Reade-st.

B

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

Edward S. Stokes to be Hanged February 28.

A Bill of Exceptions for the Court of Appeals.

Scenes In and Around the Court—Mr. Tremain's Address—The Prisoner Speaks for Himself—An Interview With the Prisoner.

Stokes was sentenced yesterday. For this event crowds waited in the slush and snow of the City Hall Park during the morning. As early as 9 o'clock it was found necessary to shut the doors of the new Court-house to prevent people from rushing upstairs to Part I. of the Supreme Court, in which the last scene in the trial was to occur. Officers were posted at the outer gates of the building with strict injunctions to pass nobody who could not convince them of his right to be present at the opening of the Court. They had their hands full, and despite their most strenuous display of official zeal, hundreds got into the vestibule. Here, at the foot of each large stairway, officers were struggling between 9 and 10 A. M. with a mob of politicians and people whom curiosity alone brought to the place. Each one was provided with a letter of introduction, or a "pass," indorsed by the Sheriff, which was thrust into the faces of the suffering policemen, who were swaying to and fro with the crowd. The best efforts of the force availed little, for every politician managed to get upstairs at last. The only persons who seemed to be unfortunately unsuccessful during the hour preceding the Court's opening were the reporters. They were jostled about unceremoniously by the crowd, and the Police invariably refused to recognize their badges until Capt. Leary helped them out of their difficulty, and he only passed them to the landing, where they had to join in the general rush, and smash through the Court-room door when it was unlocked, at 10 o'clock. To the amazement of those who had been kept on the landing until the hour, the Chamber was found to be full. Every seat was taken. There was "standing room" only. Inside the bar things were no better, and with difficulty a space with four chairs was secured for the prisoner and his counsel. The room was packed with men who had been given entrance by the officials.

About 10½ o'clock, Stokes, accompanied by his counsel and a few relatives, entered by a private door and took the chairs before the Clerk's table. The Sheriff and Deputy Shields accompanied him. He wore a dark suit, a blue overcoat, and black kid gloves, which were split up the back, as if by some muscular effort of the hands after they had been buttoned. As he came in the crowd strained eagerly to catch a glimpse of his face, which, though pale and dejected, did not indicate any nervousness or fear. The prisoner took his seat, and after a moment or so somebody whispered to the Sheriff, when Stokes was beckoned out of the room by the officials. He had no sooner made his exit, than the usher cried "hats off," and Judge Boardman, with Judge Noah Davis, entered by the same door. Both took their seats on the bench, and two or three minutes later Mr. Tremain, prisoner's counsel, said: "I will not say anything, your Honor, until the defendant comes in." The Judge nodded his acquiescence. Again the side door opened, Stokes appeared as before, and the spectators moved for a chance to see him ere he sat down. This time his brother was with him, and, in a deep mourning suit, stood a little to the right and behind the defendant, weeping bitterly. The gaping assemblage stared on this display of feeling, and anxiously awaited what was to come. Young and prettily-dressed women were among the earliest arrivals, and a few attempted to struggle in with the last comers. Even the accommodations were limited, and all could not be gratified. Whispered comments on the prisoner's demeanor having subsided into expectant silence, Mr. Tremain arose, and, in a low voice, said slowly:

"Counsel for the prisoner have bestowed their most careful and serious consideration upon the case of their client during the short period of time that has intervened since the verdict was rendered. In this hour we dare not, if we could, and we would not if we dare, compromise, waive, or jeopardize any of those valuable rights and privileges that are still secured to the accused by the laws of his country. Nor would we be so indifferent to our professional reputation as to make any application to this Court which we believe could not be granted. We are painfully aware of the entire inability of the Court of Over and Terminer to grant a new trial upon the merits in a criminal case. That power, although often recommended, has not been conferred by the Legislature upon the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction; and although in the Court of Sessions, just across the Park, the power is given in a case of murder, and of all cases of crime, to grant a new trial upon the merits, that power does not exist here. And, therefore, if we should hope in a civil case for relief on the merits, and if we should expect, in cases where power existed, that we might with some degree of hope appeal for relief on the ground that a verdict for manslaughter or even acquittal would better promote the ends of public justice, we are painfully aware of the impotency of the Court in this matter. We cannot, however, shut our eyes and hearts against the painful apprehension that the existence of other homicides in this City has had some effect, and the appeals made by the prosecution, grounded upon that state of facts, might have excited an injurious influence against this prisoner. Here we, however, we are satisfied that the Court, as the Court of Appeals has determined, has no power to interfere for any new trial for any supposed error. I desire, however, to say that in anything that may fall from my lips I have no intention of impugning the entire sincerity and honesty with which the jury have discharged their duty. There is, therefore, but one single mode of relief afforded by the law to this prisoner in the Courts of his country—that arises upon the exceptions which have been taken during the progress of the trial to your Honor's rulings in admitting or excluding evidence, and not charging or refusing to charge the jury. If any right exists here, I desire that your Honor will afford, as I know you will, every facility to this prisoner, in case he shall be so advised, to obtain a review by the appellate Court of those decisions. Of course it does not become me to say anything more at this time, nor have I been able to give to the case such consideration as would justify me in saying anything more than this. That the counsel for the prisoner entertain strong hopes that upon a more careful and deliberate review of some of the rules than your Honor was able to bestow upon them in the pressure and haste of the trial that some relief may be obtained. And here arises a question of practice. I have been embarrassed by a decision which was pronounced by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in which it was held that a bill of exceptions in a criminal case, unlike a bill of exceptions in a civil case, could not be signed or settled out of Court; but that it must be done by the Court of Over and Terminer for which purpose it was proper that the Court should either continue in session, or, if necessary, adjourn to some early day for the purpose of signing and sealing the bill of exceptions. In this case I desire to call your Honor's attention to it, to put it in such a form that, in case the prisoner or his friends or counsel should desire to obtain such a review, that nothing should be done here to interfere with that right, and, as your Honor knows, the testimony is very voluminous. The District-Attorney may be, and I presume he will be, willing to facilitate an early settlement of the bill, by furnishing us with a copy of the reporter's notes, with such modifications as may be necessary, and I simply desire now that your Honor, in view of this difficulty, would fix some early day when you may meet here in this Court for the purpose of signing and settling the bill of exceptions as it shall be then prepared. We have considered this question as to the time that may be desired. We are fully aware that, owing to the pressure of time, we ought not to waste a single day and therefore we will give our early attention to the preparation of this bill. We believe that in the course of ten days from now it may be in such a state as to be in readiness for your Honor's signature, and the settlement may be completed. I have only to ask that the passing of sentence will not interfere with it; that you should fix an early day—some day in the next week—when we may meet here to fix the bill of exceptions. We now ask you to give us the longest time allowed by the statute. I shall leave my client's case with your Honor, thanking you for your patience and dignity and impartiality, and feeling the consciousness of having done all that a faithful and learned counsel could do honorably, properly, and conscientiously to screen the terrible sentence which the verdict of the jury renders it necessary you should pronounce."

When Mr. Tremain concluded there was a pause, and one could have heard a pin drop in the Court. The prisoner asked for a drink of water, and when he got it he held the brimful glass so carefully, and without any nervous tremor, that not a drop was spilled on its passage from the table to his lips. Col. Fellows, after fumbling with his papers at the table a minute or two, stood and addressed the Court:

"In regard to the time suggested, I have only to say that, as soon as the bill of exceptions shall be prepared, we will be ready to suggest such amendments as we may deem proper, and I have only to renew the motion of Saturday night, that the judgment of the Court be pronounced on the prisoner."

This was the moment for which the crowd had waited, and it pressed closer to the railings so as to lose nothing of the scene.

Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, told Stokes to stand up, and friendly hands touched his arms to help him; unnecessarily, however, as he arose perfectly firm, and faced the Clerk. Then came the usual request: Edward S. Stokes, what have you to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?

The prisoner looked up at the Judge, and joining his hands before him by interlacing the fingers and twisting his thumbs carelessly, while his arms were pendant, said in a clear voice:

"I can only say that I am innocent of the crime of which I now stand convicted. I did not intentionally violate any laws of the land. I would also like to say that I noticed in one of today's papers an interview with one of the jury, Mr. Bolles, I think it is, in which he stated that probably it would have been better that I should not have got on the stand, for the reason that I testified that the pistol with which Fisk met his death I had never fired off, when the jury all knew that I had fired it off repeatedly at Saratoga with Col. Fellows. I have only to say that if that interview is true, that I never fired it off at Saratoga, and that it never has been discharged by me except twice. I knew that all the testimony that was given for the defense was viewed lightly by the jury. I feel convinced of that, and I know that public clamor has been aroused against me from the frequent murders in New-York City. I know that the evidence of Thomas Hart, upon which I have been convicted, is false, from beginning to end. I believe that the prosecution knew it, for Judge Garvin never studied to it when he summed up the case on the former trial. That is all I have to say. I hope you will make the sentence as brief as possible."

THE SENTENCE.

He turned half around to sit down, but was prevented from so doing by a friendly touch of his counsel's hand. Again he faced the bench, and his cheek slightly flushed. Another pause. The Judge, in measured tones, began to speak. He looked straight at the prisoner, whose head bent slowly forward and his eyelids drooped, while these words fell distinctly on his ear, uninterrupted by the faintest sound from the breathless assemblage:

"You have been defended by the most eminent counsel with extraordinary skill and devotion. You have been supported and sustained by the sympathy of loving relatives and ardent friends. All that wealth, affection, or industry could render has been cheerfully and well done. A jury, carefully selected, of intelligent and upright gentlemen, have listened patiently and kindly to your own account of this most terrible act, as well as to the other evidence that has been put in on your behalf. They have found you guilty of murder in the first degree—the highest crime known to our law—and they caused the death of James Fisk, Jr., one year ago today. This verdict was wrung from their judgment, not counseled by their hearts. I am sure I do each juror but justice in saying and in assuring you that his concurrence in this verdict was the most painful act of his life. The result is not less from unkindness to you, but a just respect for and obedience to the laws. The evidence in the case, even your own testimony, I am constrained to think, sanctions their conclusions and justifies their verdict. I am not conscious, so far as I am personally concerned, that I have erred in any respect against you. During the progress of this trial I have endeavored in all cases of doubt to give you the benefit of such doubt. To me remains the painful duty of pronouncing the judgment of the law, not alone as a punishment of your crime, but that, by your example, others may take warning. I am sad over your unhappy fate—so young, so attractive in person, with so many fountains of joy yet untasted; still greater is my sorrow to realize the unmerited anguish you have brought upon your family and friends. Your disgrace is reflected upon them, who are pure. Your dishonor casts an unjust but unavoidable stain upon their character and virtue. It is a frightful legacy to leave to a family—a spectre that death alone can banish. It were idle, if it were possible, for me to trace the path from influence to crime. To tell the tale of appetites unrestrained, of passions fierce, vindictive and unbridled, I cannot do it. Let the time which the law gives you be devoted to reflections upon your past, repentance for your sins, and preparation for that great change so fearfully near you. Don't delude yourself with uncertain hopes of pardon and commutation. Edward S. Stokes, in obedience to the requirements of the law, this Court orders and directs that you be taken hence in the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York to the prison from whence you came; that you be there confined in close custody by said Sheriff until the 28th day of February, 1873, and that on that day, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy upon your soul."

As the last words dropped from the Judge's lips Stokes turned slowly to his counsel, and took his seat. But the scene was not yet ended. He was told to stand up again, and Mr. Sparks called upon the Sheriff to appear. Mr. Brennan took up a position beside the prisoner, and the Clerk read the warrant consigning Stokes to the Sheriff's custody, who was charged with the duty of watching him day and night incessantly until the doomed stood beneath the gallows tree, pinioned and hastened for his execution by the hangman. All was over, and the Deputy-Sheriff departed with his prisoner through the private door. Then the crowd, fearful of not seeing the very last of the show—Stokes—rushed for the doors, and struggled violently to get into the corridors. But the officers were too quick; the doors were closed tightly, and the would-be sight-seers had to keep quiet until the prisoner was far beyond them. Counsel then began a discussion as to the best time for signing the bill of exceptions. Much time was consumed, but no decision was reached. At 11 precisely the second trial of Stokes ended, and the defendant was condemned.

When the prisoner was taken from the Court he was removed to the Sheriff's private room, where he was detained for about twenty minutes, in the hope that the crowd would disperse. Finding this unlikely, Deputies Shields, Bolan and others ran out into the hall and down toward the east entrance shouting, "There he goes! Here's Stokes!" and the multitude swiftly followed them, leaving the west side clear. Seizing this opportunity the Sheriff took his prisoner through the west entrance, placed him in a carriage and got him to the Tombs before the crowd discovered the ruse. For two hours after the proceedings in Court the mob thronged its approaches.

Feeling in the City.

The sentence passed upon Stokes was, yesterday, the leading topic of conversation in the City. In the cars, at the hotels and clubs, and even in theatre lobbies, mention of the fact was frequently heard. The importance of the verdict rendered and the sentence pronounced were sensibly felt for their effect on forthcoming murder trials, as it was evidently believed that the era of homicides which has so long disgraced this City would now be brought to a close. While men fully considered the position of Stokes, no one expressed any wish that he might escape the fate adjudged him, for it seemed to be the universal opinion that a stern example was necessary, not only with him but with others yet untried, in order that human life may be safe in the City. Go where you would, the sentiment expressed was that men must be taught that the knife and pistol are no longer to be tolerated as arguments, and that private hate shall not be permitted to avenge itself by a crime. The unanimity with which this expression proved conclusively how deeply the public mind had been stirred by the frequency of murder during the past year.

Interview With the Prisoner.

Yesterday, a reporter of the TIMES visited the Tombs and had a conversation with Stokes, who, after his return from Court, was locked up in one of the condemned cells on the ground tier—in cell No. 4, on the left-hand side of the entrance, and so near a large stove as to be unpleasantly warm. The cell is cheerless, and is the one in which several murderers have spent their last few days on earth before going to the gallows. In the next cell to the right Matthew Busy, convicted of murderous assault, is confined, and on the other side is an empty condemned cell waiting an occupant.

Stokes was walking backward and forward within the narrow limits of his cell, with his hands behind him and his head lowered, when our reporter visited him, but any impression of despondency which his attitude might have suggested was quickly dispelled by the first words he uttered. He spoke in a light, cheerful, careless tone. He laughed as though he were free, and was as carefully dressed as though he had nothing else to think of. The terrible words of the death sentence were still ringing in the ears of the visitor, but Stokes was as cool and unconcerned as is possible to imagine.

The reporter asked: "Have you anything to say, Mr. Stokes, further than you said in Court?"

"No, I don't know as I have, (musingly.) Money was used against me. I don't mean to say that the Judge was bought, or the jury; but, by G—d, Sir, the witnesses and the private counsel were. That jury was determined to convict me. They were cowards, and public opinion did it. They convicted me because of my respectability, (laughing.) It was my social position; yes, it was my social position."

"Were you surprised when the verdict came in?"

"Surprise is not the word for it. That don't describe it. Why, if, when I came out of the Court-room, I had found the whole City of New-York laid in ashes in an hour, I couldn't have been more surprised. I couldn't believe it, by G—d. When I came home here to the Tombs, to my cell, I mean, I couldn't believe it, and when I woke up yesterday morning, I thought it was a dream. I asked myself: 'Is that jury out yet?' and I had to pick up the morning papers and read them before I could be sure of it. I know that that jury was determined to convict me from the first."

The manner of the man showed indifference, and if it was assumed the effort was perfect. "From your manner I judge that you have not given up hope," said the TIMES reporter. "Have your counsel taken any steps toward a stay of proceedings or a new trial?" "Well," (carelessly,) "I don't know as they have yet. But I am to have a new trial or something of the sort. They're going to get a stay of proceedings from the General Term. Oh! yes, of course I shall have a new trial. Why, just think of that verdict! I have public opinion on my side now, and it's an outrage by G—d, (excitedly.) Look at me. Do I look like a man who would go out of his way to commit murder? Is it likely that I went to such a public place to shoot Jim Fisk? I always avoided him. If he were in one place I was sure to be in another."

Stokes' conversation was rather disconnected, and he always wandered back to the bitter feeling toward the jury and Mr. Beach, whom he is presumed to have meant by "private counsel." His visitor repeated the question he had left unanswered, and asked what his counsel had done toward procuring a new trial, explaining that they must get a stay of proceedings from a Supreme Court Judge, and file a bill of exceptions before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

"Ah, well!" the prisoner answered, impatiently, "I don't know what they're going to do, but they must get me a new trial. I don't like this d—d cell they've put me into, but it's only temporary, you know. I'll soon be back upstairs in my other cell, when I get the stay of proceedings," (confidently.) "I liked it up there. I used to walk a half-hour every day in the courtyard; but they've stopped that now."

The reporter remarked that his complexion by this cell, and he looked as though he had had outdoor exercise. "Why," said he, laughingly, "I never felt better in my life, I assure you. But that d—d verdict ——." (Interrupting,)

"What witnesses did you mean were bribed? Of course, you do not mean them all?"

"I will take those boys from the House of Detention, Raymond and Hart, for instance. They both perjured themselves. All the rest say that Hart wasn't there at the time it happened at all; and how that jury could believe his testimony, by G—d—why it's an outrage. He testified that I was only three steps above Fisk, and that the ball entered him here," (pulling up his vest and pointing to his left side.) "Why, I was seven steps above him, and the ball entered in the other side. That's the way he talked. Suppose I were to put a ball through your head just here." (And he raised his hand with the finger extended as though he held a pistol. In the gloom of the cell, alone with the man, whose eyes flashed wickedly, the illustration was dramatic, and for a moment startling.) "Then suppose some one were to swear that you came behind you and fired, instead of in front, what would you say to a jury that would believe such testimony? By G—d, Sir, it was that boy's testimony that convicted me!"

Mr. Stokes then proceeded to give his account of the shooting, which was merely a repetition of what he testified to in the witness stand in Court. He spoke with a careless smile on his face, and said:

"I would have avoided Fisk and gone quietly by him when I saw him, if he'd let me alone. Yet Hart says I cried out, 'I have you now!' and fired. Would I be likely to say that if I was going to kill you, with you only three feet from me? But there was premeditation to be proved, don't you see? Fisk was in the dark, and I was exposed to the light. He saw me first."

"Could you see him draw before you did if he was in the dark?"

"Why, yes, d—n it; (impatiently) of course I did, or I wouldn't have killed him, would I?"

"What do you think became of Fisk's pistol?"

"Money, Sir, money hid it. Then there was another witness—a nice man to swear a man's life away—Louis Burnett, who keeps a house of prostitution in Boston."

"Do you know Mr. Parker, who swore that he heard you threaten to kill Fisk?"

(Earnestly) "Before God, I never saw him before. I may have been introduced to him, but I don't remember. But, by G—d, my conscience is clear."

"Well, you have nothing further to say?"

"No. People will see this thing differently, some day. The Erie Ring isn't broken yet. It's an infamous thing to allow private counsel in such a case, and that man and Fellows were both bought. But I have a clear conscience. Yes, I've a clear conscience."

"Then do you think you will get the new trial you seem to expect so confidently?"

"Oh, I don't know; but I'm sure to get it, (thoughtfully.) Yes, I'll get it; and if I don't, d—n it, I don't care, anyway. No, I don't care; no consequence to me."

The prisoner's father and brother were his only visitors up to late in the afternoon, except newspaper reporters. Every one approaching the triple grating in front of his cell seemed to be under the scrutiny of the keepers, who searched Mr. Stokes' coat for anything with which he could do himself or any one else harm, after he was brought from Court and before he was taken to the condemned cell.

Still Another Murder—Death of John Dorrington in Bellevue Hospital.

In the Mohawk House, corner of Spring and Washington streets, on the morning of the 16th of December last, John J. Dorrington, of No. 94 Charlton-street, a ruffian well known in the locality, who has been arrested for highway robbery, encountered James Lawler, twenty-four years old, of No. 579 Greenwich-street, another young ruffian of desperate character. Dorrington proceeded to declare his intention of "cleaning out" the bar-room, when Lawler caught up a huge ice-pitcher off the bar and struck Dorrington on the left side of the head, felling him to the floor. Dorrington received a terrible cut, extending along the skull down below the left ear, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Capt. Hedden and Detective Von Gerichten arrested Lawler. Lawler's friends subsequently presented a certificate from a surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, to the effect that Dorrington's injury was not dangerous, and Lawler was admitted to bail. On Sunday last Dorrington died. Coroner Young will hold an inquest in the case. Capt. Hedden and Detective Von Gerichten are now looking for Lawler, who is supposed to be in the City.

A Wholesale Merchant Arrested for Burglary.

A singular and interesting case came up before Justice Scott at the Tombs, yesterday. Detectives Clapp and Bennett, of Central Office, arraigned two very respectable-looking young men, named G. W. Godwood and J. W. Hoey, on a charge of burglary preferred by Godwood's partner, J. W. Fonda. The statement made by Detective Clapp was that Godwood and Fonda are partners in a wholesale grocery and liquor business in Third-avenue. Two weeks ago the safe was opened with a duplicate key, which was left in the lock, and a bond of the Chicago, Rock Island City and Pacific Railroad, for $1,000, and three $500 United States bonds, owned solely by Fonda, were stolen. The detectives found that the rear door had been forced from the inside, and concluded that the robbery was committed by some person interested in the store. They learned, on Saturday, that one of the coupons of the railway bond had been paid to a lawyer, named Miles, and from him traced it back through several reputable brokers to the well-known firm of L. S. Lawrence, who purchased the bond over their counter from Hoey. Acting on this, the detectives arrested Hoey and Godwood. The prisoners were remanded for examination today.

The City and County Auditor's Office Abolished.

A change was yesterday effected in the Controller's office, by which the accounts of the City and County will be kept by one set of officers instead of two as heretofore, the City and County accounts being kept separate, but in one set of books. In the place of both the City and County Auditors, there will in future be merely the Auditor of Accounts, which office will be filled by Abraham L. Earle, with Daniel Jackson as his first assistant. This change, it is expected, will greatly simplify the keeping of the accounts, and save the necessity of making reports on the same subject from two branches in the same Department.

Miss Lilian Edgarton's Lecture on "Gossip."

Miss Lilian Edgarton gave the seventh lecture of the Mercantile Library course, last evening, at Steinway Hall, on "Gossip." The hall, balconies, and stage were densely crowded. After a few prefatory remarks, the lecturer proceeded to give the various constructions of the word from the days of Chaucer, its general acceptation being "one who talks of and retails the affairs of other people." The lecturer then demonstrated that it was in obedience to the law of nature that people gossip and talk. Men who smoke are not gossipers; they resemble William III. and U. S. Grant—they can't hold their tongues. The Turks, Persians, and other nations who are great smokers are proverbial for their silence, and contrast with the chatty French and Spaniard. Smoking consumes the saliva and gives occupation to the muscles of the tongue. The lecturer then sketched the various kinds of female gossip from Mrs. Gamp to Lady Teazle and Mrs. Candour, and rounded the accepted idea that all commonplace gossip was supposed to be caused by tea. Nature, she said, meant kindly to woman when she gave her the tea-plant. It was not so much the talk as the association of domesticity which characterized the gossip of woman. A frying-pan from the ruins of Pompeii possessed more interest for a woman than all the art treasures disentombed from that long-buried city. Miss Edgarton went into the various kinds of gossip, and traced the stages of calumny arising from ill-natured gossip, and concluded an entertaining lecture amid hearty applause.

Inquest in the O'Hare Murder Case—Fitzgibbons Held for Trial.

Coroner Young held an inquest in the case of John O'Hare, killed by a blow with an ax, by John Fitzgibbons, at their residence, No. 330 East Forty-sixth-street, on Christmas night last. Fitzgibbons and his wife were present in custody of officers.

Margaret O'Hare, wife of deceased, testified to the fact of a quarrel having taken place between the accused and her husband, on the night in question, and that she saw the former strike the latter on the head with an ax; her husband died on Sunday evening; while he was lying on the floor of Fitzgibbons' room, Mrs. Fitzgibbons picked up a kettle of boiling water and poured the water over her husband, and then, throwing away the kettle, struck her little daughter, who was standing outside the door.

The jury, after a short absence, found a verdict against Fitzgibbons, and he was committed to the Tombs. Mrs. Fitzgibbons was released on her own recognizance to appear, in case the Grand Jury finds an indictment against her as accessory.

Accident to Ex-Mayor Hall.

Ex-Mayor Hall, while walking up Sixth-avenue to his residence, No. 13 West Forty-second-street, on Sunday evening, fell on the sidewalk and sustained a fracture of his right leg just above the ankle. He was removed to his residence and attended by Drs. Carmochan and White. Mr. Hall is confined to his bed, and will not be able to leave his room for some weeks.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive in the local market, but quoted quite firm, with 48,988 bags reported as the total stock in first hands. At Baltimore, sales were made of 3,800 bags Rio Cuyde, and 1,130 bags of the M. V. Hugg; and at New-Orleans, 3,000 bags by the Paramount, on private terms. Other kinds have been quite stiffly held, though comparatively tame, today. We now quote invoices thus: Rio Cargoes on the Spot—Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c @17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¾c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 18c @19¼c., gold; Java, 19¼c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@17¾c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement noted for early delivery, but at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb. on more liberal offerings of stock. Sales, 3,650 bales, (of which 1,142 bales were to arrive.) including 1,564 bales to shippers, 685 bales to spinners, 1,051 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a fairly active business has been reported, but prices have been quoted off ¼c.@3-16c.@3c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 18,750 bales, (of which 6,450 bales on Saturday evening and 12,300 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19¾c.; February, 19¾c.; March, 19 15-16c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 21c.; June, 21 7-16c.; July, 21¾c. ₱ lb. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follow: January, 19.87c.; February, 20.05c.; March, 20.34c.; April, 20.75c.; May, 21.22c.; June, 21½c.; July, 21 13-16c. The receipts at this port today were 4,034 bales, including 1,099 bales from Norfolk, 644 bales from Wilmington, 1,107 bales from Savannah, 911 bales from New-Orleans, 303 bales per rail.

EGGS—Have been offered with reserve, and have been in moderate request at generally firm prices, including State and Jersey fresh stock at 37c.@40c., the latter an extreme rate, in small lots, for extra choice; Western, good to strictly prime fresh, 35¼c.@37c., and limed stock within the range of 26c.@30c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand for early delivery at rather stronger prices for shipping and medium trade extras, which have been in more request, and offered more freely. Sales have been reported of 13,750 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@6 50, chiefly at $5 10@5 35; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@7 50, chiefly at $7 25@7 50; good to extra choice do., $7 50@8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@7 60 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quoted firm, on a moderate trade, chiefly in a jobbing form. Sales have been reported of 730 bbls. in lots, at from $6 15@6 75 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $6 85@7 10 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl. ....California Flour has been in light supply and moderate demand, within the range of from $9 25@$9 75 ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls.....Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 75@5 ₱ bbl., inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls., chiefly at $5@5 50 ₱ bbl.....Corn-meal has been steady, and quite active, at $3 20@3 85 for Yellow Western; $3 30@3 85 for White do.; $3 85@3 80 for Brandywine. The reported sales were 4,325 bbls., in lots.....Buckwheat has been selling quite slowly, at $1 15@1 20, and Bolted do., at $1 40@1 60. ....Oatmeal at $5 75@6 ₱ bbl.....Buckwheat Flour has been very dull and heavy within the reduced range of from $3 70@3 85 for State, and $3 85@4 for Pennsylvania@ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—There has been a decidedly livelier movement noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly in the better grades of stock, which have been quoted stronger in price on much reduced offerings. The demand has been mainly for shipment, the export business having been favored by the lower range of ocean freights for grain, especially for Liverpool. The milling inquiry has been rather light. Winter wheat has been very quiet at former figures. Prime samples have been scarce. Sales have been reported since our last, of 125,000 bushels, at $1 65@1 67 for good to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 65@1 68 for fair to good do., afloat; $1 60¾ for good No. 2 North-west Spring, in store, $1 58@1 60 for ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago do., afloat; $1 53@1 58 for No. 3, and Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, (mixed;) $1 40@1 50 for inferior Spring, in lots; $1 65@1 90 for Red Western; $1 90@1 95 for Amber Western; $1 90 for fair to fine ordinary White do.....Corn has been in fair demand for shipment and home use, closing rather stronger in price on less urgent offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 109,000 bushels at 68c.@69½c., chiefly at 65¾c. for old mixed Western, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for good to prime do., in store; 65c.@66c. for new mixed Western, in car lots; 66¾c.@67c.@67½c. for Yellow do.....Rye has been inactive, yet held firmly, on the basis of 96c. for prime Western, and 95c.@97c. for State.....Barley has been in quite moderate request, but quoted steady, with sales reported of 5,000 bushels good Canada West at $1 16, with $1 17@$1 18 asked for the best samples; 1,500 bushels No. 3 Western at 90c., and 4,100 bushels two-rowed State at 86c. ₱ bushel.....Barley Malt has been dull, since our last, at unaltered figures; fair to very choice Canada quoted at $1 25@$1 40; prime to very choice City at $1 60@$1 70 ₱ bushel.....New Oats have been offered freely, and have been quoted up about 1c. a bushel, on a very good trade demand; sales have been reported since our last of 70,000 bushels at 46c.@49c. for Mixed Western; 46c.@47½c. for Black do., and 51c.@52c. for White do.; Old Mixed Western held at 52c., with 50c. bid, in store; no business reported.....Feed in demand, and quoted at from $22@$23 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady on the basis of $3 70 for Strained, but has been inactive; sales, 500 bbls. good Strained at $3 75; and 150 bbls. No. 2 at $3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.....Tar has been depressed and decidedly lower, on a better supply, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Wilmington at $3 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits Turpentine dull on the basis of 60c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet and nominally quoted down to 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ gallon.....Refined held above the views of buyers, and altogether nominal; combination price yet reported is 21c. here, and 20½c. at Philadelphia. Of Refined, in cases, 10,000 cases sold at 29c. ₱ gallon.....Naphtha —Nominal.....Creek quotations for Crude, in bulk, $2 80@$2 70 on the lower and Upper Roads; $2 75@$2 80 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, but holders have shown firmness on restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. new Mess at $13 75; 120 bbls. old Mess at $13 20@$13 25, chiefly at $13 20; 100 bbls. new medium Mess at $13 37½, and 20 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms.....For forward delivery Pork has been quite unusually dull, holders insisting on extreme prices—$13 50@$13 75 for Western Mess—which buyers were unwilling to pay .....There has been a freer sale noted for Dressed Hogs at rather steadier rates, with City quoted at from 5¼c.@6¼c.@7c., and Western at 5c.@5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb.....Cut-meats have been in fair request at rather stronger figures, including Pickled Hams at 8c.@10¾c., Shoulders at 5c.@6¼c., and Bellies at 7c.@8c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@12¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c.; sales going to 170 lbs. Also, 2,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@10¾c., the latter rate for 10-lb. averages; 500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 5¾c.; 90 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, part at 4¾c.; 140 boxes Bellies, part 12 to 13 lbs., at 8c.; 10,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 12 to 13 lbs., at 7¾c.; 1,300 boxes Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@12c.; 200 boxes City Short-cut Hams on private terms, and 1,100 boxes Long-cut Hams, January to March deliveries, free on board at Boston, on private terms.....Bacon has been offered less freely, and has been in fair demand at somewhat firmer prices, with sales reported of 200 boxes Long Clear, in lots, at 6¼c.; 450 boxes choice City do., (Lookitts,) at 7c.; 280 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.; 750 boxes Short Clear, last half of February, at 7¼c.; and 1,700 boxes Long-cut and Short Clear, in January and March deliveries, on private terms.....A fair demand prevails for Lard, for early delivery, on a somewhat firmer basis as to values, on less urgent offerings, especially of strictly prime samples. Sales have been reported since our last, of 550 tcs. prime Western Steam at 7¾c.; 100 tcs. choice do. at 8c.; 150 tcs. good do. at 7¾c.; 490 tcs. prime City at 7¾c., and 400 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7¾c. ₱ lb.....For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a restricted scale, embracing 500 tcs. Western March deliveries, at 8c.@8¼c., and 250 tcs., do. April, at 8¾c.....Beef City Refined quoted for February at 8¾c. ₱ lb.....Beef products have been very quiet since our last, yet quoted steady at from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $9@$14 for Extra do. ₱ bbl. There Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess, tcs. and bbls.....Beef Hams at $23@$25 ₱ bbl.....The demand for Butter has been almost wholly for the better grades of stock, for home use, at firm prices. We quote within the range from 27c.@33c. for fair to very choice State dairy; 25c.@40c. for fine to very choice pails and half-tubs, and 22c.@44c. for fancy do., in small lots; 30c.@32c. for good average pails; 10c.@15c. for poor to fair ordinary Western, the better grades of which are nominal at 16c.@22c. for fair to fine; 20c.@26c. for common to extra choice Western Roll, and 7c.@25c. for Grease stock.....There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for Cheese within the previous range of from 8¼c.@14¼c. for very poor to fine Factory, with the bulk of the business at from 13¼c.@14½c. for good to fine; 14¾c. for extra choice do.; 7c.@13c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skim. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales have been reported of 700 bags Clover, part to arrive, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for the best samples; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

SOAP—Business has been on a very moderate scale in all descriptions of stock, but prices have been without change of moment. We quote: Castile at 10c.@10¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 6¾c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted less attention, and have been quoted rather less firm within the previous range, which may now be regarded as somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported of only 331 hhds. about scant fair refining Cuba at 9c. ₱ lb. We quote fair refining Cuba at 9c.@9¼c.; good do. at 9¼c.@9¾c.; prime do. at 9¾c.@9¾c.; refining Porto Rico, common to strictly prime, at 8¾c.@9½c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¾c.@9¾c.; Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Manila, in bags, 8¼c.@9c. for superior to extra superior. Refined quiet and quoted thus: Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated at 12¼c.; A's, 11¾c.@11¾c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11¼c., ₱ lb.

TALOW, &c.—Tallow has been in reduced stock, and quoted firm on the basis of 8¾c.@8 11-16c. for prime, with choice samples held rather higher, but trade has been very quiet.....Stearine has been more active, but quoted easier in prices; sales, 400 tcs. prime at 8¾c., and 15 tcs. fair ordinary at 7¾c.....Of Yellow Grease, 225 tcs. sold at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have shown more steadiness as to prices, with a more satisfactory inquiry noted; sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, and 1,300 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand, at about the closing figures of Saturday, with sales reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at 93c., 150 bbls. at 92¾c., and 50 bbls. at 92½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more activity in the way of berth freights, on, however, a reduced basis as to rates, especially on Grain for Liverpool. The local chartering business has been limited, and that reported from the outports, very moderate, at about former quotations.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon 35 cars of Horned Cattle reached Weehawken Y